The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 58 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible]	Egypt	8000	---	---
	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	---	---
	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
	Arabia	8000	.....	---
[illegible]pril	Salsette	6000	Mongolia --	10000
10th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	---	---
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Persia	8000	---	---
1st May				

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Yawata Maru	T. Terada	8786	11th March	26rd March
Izumo Maru --	J. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
KanagawaMaru	E. Tazawa	6228	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1822.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris -- --	9230	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo -- --	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta -- --	7036	.....	5th May
City of Poona -- --	7474	12th May	---
City of Birmingham --	7497	5th June	---

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class 'Single'	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London viaMarseilles out 'from Liverpool.'	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital ... ——— £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 121.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA"	2,185,	Tuesday, 9th	March	
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday, 11th	March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 12th	March	Direct

§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on 11th March calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, about 18th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

9th March, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Kyojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market R.16

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 191 f
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	4th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R..17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar 590		891
Bombay to Liverpool 605		957
Bombay to New York 841		1,428
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez 446		...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. EGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3580

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and SALESMAN. Apply personally. VALIMAHOMED & CO., Chuckla Street. 5639

WANTED a HEAD CLERK and Accountant for the District Engineer's office of the Bakarganj District Board on a salary of Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 120 by annual increment of Rs. 4. Only passed 4th Grade Accountants need apply.
Applications will be received by undersigned up to 20th March, 1915.
H. O'BRIEN, C.E., M.S.E.,
District Engineer, Barisal, East Bengal. 3130

WANTED a GATE KEEPER for the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. The services of a retired Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer preferred, salary Rs. 60—10—100 without quarters. Applications which should be addressed to the Superintendent will be received up to the 12th of March and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
F. C. LANE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent,
Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. 3127

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LECTURER in Needlework and Dressmaking to teachers in European Schools.
Salary Rs. 300 per mensem.
The appointment will at first be temporary for one year. The classes are to start in Madras in July next.
Applicants should state their age and qualifications and should enclose copies of testimonials. Applications should reach this office by the 1st April, 1915.
J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European,
and Training Schools, Madras.
Office of the Inspector of
European and Training Schools, Madras.
Dated 22nd February, 1915. 3209

WANTED an ENGINEER for the Darjeeling Municipality on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 by annual increments of Rs. 20 with free house, Electric-light allowance and Rs. 60 pony allowance a month. Electrical and Sanitary experience indispensable.
Agreement will be for 5 years but will be renewable. Three months' notice on either side will be required to terminate the Agreement.
Applications with copies of Diplomas and certificates to be submitted to J. T. Rankin, Esquire, I.C.S., Chairman, Darjeeling Municipality.
F. A. MOLLER.
Vice-Chairman.
Municipal Office,
Darjeeling, the 20th February 1915. 3210

WANTED—For the Locomotive Department, Federated Malay States Railways, two Eurasian Under Foremen, pay $70 per month on probation for one year, if services retained annual increments of $5 per month to maximum of $95 per month and further prospects to good men.
Passage 2nd Class India to Penang refunded after six months' satisfactory service.
One man to have a thorough knowledge of carriage and wagon repairs in Central Workshops.
Other to be thoroughly conversant with Loco Depot work and routine and capable of assisting European Locomotive Foreman.
Age not to exceed 35; single men preferred.
Application, which must bear 1 anna stamp, to be sent to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railways, Sentul, Selangor. 3208

WANTED.

ADVERTISER residing in Bombay desires to get in touch with a gentleman well versed in structural mechanics, evenings only. Reply to 'XZ,' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5655

WANTED.—By an EDUCATED FRENCHMAN, PUPILS for French tuition. Language taught quickly and thoroughly. Terms on application to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once for temporary work a good CASHIER preferably used to P. W. Dept. accounts, must give security. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to PAULING & CO., Ltd., Lonavla. 5667

SALESMAN WANTED.—MANCHESTER GOODS, PRINTS AND FANCIES. An experienced and energetic salesman required. State age, former experience, and salary required. Apply to Box No. 181. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5665

WANTED.—Applications from MUSLIM STUDENTS for the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bt., Scholarship for Industry or Commerce. (Rs. 8 per mensem for 1 year.) Apply HON. SECRETARIES, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay. 5668

WANTED a TEACHER for the ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL Bombay Must be a graduate or trained and able to teach Persian also to Matric Classes. Pay Rs. 60, with prospects. Apply before 26th March, to M. A. ZAHIDIE, Principal. 5643

WANTED appointment by Hindu youth as ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER, BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT TYPIST. Have acquired Bank and Mercantile House experience. Write stating salary offered and place of appointment to AMIN and COMPANY, Sinar. (Baroda.). 5651

WANTED by April 1st—Middle-aged European Nurse for boy aged five and girl aged two for first six months, afterwards only for latter. Hills summer, Camp during winter. Good needle-woman preferred.—Apply stating wages required to MRS. BULL, c/o CANALS, Saharanpur. 3211

WANTED.—CHIEF AGENTS in Karachi Ahmedabad, Goa, etc., to represent Tom Victor and Co., in their Teas, Coffees, Cigars, Jams, Condiments, Cocoa, Arrowroot, Snuff, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, and Cajunuts. Apply to TOM VICTOR AND CO., Mangalore, South India. Bombay Agents, C. E. BROWNSON AND CO., House No. 6, Cheria, Thanna. 5637

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY (INCORPORATED in ENGLAND by SPECIAL ACT of PARLIAMENT).—Wanted—An EXPERIENCED DRAFTSMAN ready to work anywhere on the Company's System on a starting pay of Rs. 50 p. m. Preference will be given to a man who has served in a Railway Engineer's Office. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to—
THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
5674 B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

WANTED—A dragoman for the Political Agency and Consulate, Muscat, Arabia. Applicant must have accurate knowledge of Arabic and English, both colloquial and written. Preference given to candidate with knowledge of Penal Codes and office routine. Post non-pensionable. Pay Rs. 125-5-150 per mensem with free quarters and certain amount of fees. Selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months.—Apply at once to the POLITICAL AGENT, Muscat. 3206

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER for the charge of the Public Works Department of the Manipur State, Assam. Must be pure European, fully qualified, and preference will be given to applicants having some experience in Waterworks. Pay Rs. 500—20—600, fixed travelling allowance Rs. 70, free furnished house, will be required to keep a motor or motor cycle. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to—
J. C. HIGGINS, I. C. S.,
Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar,
Imphal, Manipur State, Assam. 3120

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At BORIVLI, opposite Poinsur village. Six acres ground with Mango Garden and Well. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5670

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE.—A BAY WALER MARE, about 15-1, 8 off, perfectly broken to saddle, very quiet, snaffle mouth, good manners. Price, Rs. 750. Open to a reasonable offer. Apply R. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank. 5616

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Hornby Road House, next to Fire Brigade Station, 1st and 2nd floor, suitable for offices or residence.—S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street 5664

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Winter Clothing Material" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore, up to 13 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1915, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers, who wish to be present. The cloths will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Yard but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of tender.
The following are the items required:—
(1) Cloth blanketting grey 54ins. wide to standard test equal to 45,000 yards.
(2) Cloth blanketting black 54ins. wide to standard test equal to 5,000 yards.
(3) Cloth Oxford grey for great coats 54ins. wide to standard test equal to 1,000 yards.
(4) Jerseys warm woollen with long sleeves colour brown equal to 3,000.
2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their tenders at what mills in India, the material will be made, or other source of supply.
3. Form of tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.
4. Samples of various items tendered, legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer, should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 13 hours on Wednesday, the 7th April, 1915.
5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Winter Clothing Material" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.)
6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form, or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.
7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender, without reference to other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest, or any tender.
8. The acceptance or rejection of the tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of tenders.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 6th March, 1915. 5671

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Mazagon Land and Building Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company has contracted to sell the Lease-hold Land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
ALL that piece or parcel of Lease-hold ground formerly a portion of one of the lots of the Mazagon Estate called the Farm of Pakhariwal of Bhandarwada with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Mazagon without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,480 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by a passage leading to the Mazagon Road and partly by the property of William Andrew, on or towards the South partly by the property of Israelite School, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Archbishop of Bombay and partly by the property of Joseph Hemingway and on or towards the West by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosaji and partly by the property of William Andrew and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16250, Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No. 3621 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward E. Ward No. 4771 and Street No. 2, Mazagon Road.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1915.
NANU HORMUSJEE & Co.,
5672 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KATANJI HORMUSJI COOPER and BURJORJI CAWASJI COOPER of Bombay Parsi inhabitants the surviving Executors and trustees named in the Will of HORMUSJI NAOROJI COOPER, deceased, have contracted to sell and assign the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having or claiming any right title or interest as to the same or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, trust, payment, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the leasehold property in the occupation of Ratanji Hormusji Cooper and Burjorji Cawasji Cooper, on or towards the South by leasehold properties in the occupation of Jehangir Rustomji Kharas on or towards the East by the seashore and on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 26 New No. 15923, Old Survey No. 2/26 and New Survey No. 9683. Together with all tenements and buildings thereon.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1915.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5657

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 10th March, 1915, to 2nd April, 1915 both days inclusive.
The annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in London on 18th March 1915. 5656

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that my wife BELLA CAROLINE VAZ having left my protection I shall not be responsible for any debts which may be incurred by her from the 6th instant.
Mazgaon, 8th March, 1915. 5669

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction sale of valuable cotton baling Press at Raver in East Khandesh containing inter alia one half press and finisher by Messrs. Nesmith Wilson and Co., together with the piece of land and the messuages, tenements and buildings, etc., standing thereat.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent traded, in Bombay and other places, as Messrs. Shaik Adam Essufbhoy and Co., and Abdeally Abdulkader, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following piece of land together with the Baling Press and buildings thereat.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or tenements and other buildings standing thereon situated at Raver in Taluka Mankpor, Tukdi East Khandesh, in the Registration Sub district of Raver, bearing Survey No. 322, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 6 goonthas and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by road leading to the Railway Station and by land bearing Survey No. 324, on the west by land bearing Survey No. 321, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 319 and on the north by land bearing Survey No. 310 and on which the said premises are erected a cotton baling press with Engine and Boiler house and other buildings and out-houses and a well.
For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Rustomjee and Ginwala, Solicitors, attorneys for the said Official Assignee at No. 373, Hornby Road, within the Fort or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VARORA COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to Tramway Coy's Stable on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following damaged cotton:—
7 bales Varora cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instruction from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 82, 84, 85, 88, (1-2-3), 60-62, Case Nos. 222, 257, Memonwada Road.
AUCTION SALE OF 53 BUNDLES TOBACCO.
In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as from time to time amended, and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Alexandra Dock, Transit Shed No. 7, Second Floor, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessel "E. F. Ferdinand":—
50 bundles tobacco.
The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots, being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Sale on Sunday the 21st March at 4 p.m.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which was to take place ON SUNDAY the 7th March is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 21st March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 22nd March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m., (S.T.), each day.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNDRILLED WHITE JIVAN SEED PEARLS.
Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)
By order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co., Jewellers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Javerchand and Co., Jewellers.
1 Lot undrilled jivam seed pearls weighing about 160 chows (about 3016 cts.)
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
MYSTERIOUS COUNT
Being No. 2 Exploit of
ROCAMBOLE
Also a New Addition
Colonel HEEZALIAR
The Great Little Explorer
Third and last Part of
OCEAN BATTLEFIELD
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

In Aid of
THE LATE HON. MR. GOKHALE'S MEMORIAL FUND.
THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE
Hindu-Gujerati Amateurs.
"RAINO- ARWAT"
(Gujerati)

EMPIRE THEATRE
Tuesday, 9th March, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy.
The Hon. Mr. Pattani.
Hon. Mr. Laloobhai Shah.
Mr. J. E. Petit.
Sir Bhalchandra Krishana.
Dr. Nadgir, M. S.
Dr. Judah, M. D.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.
Mr. Ratan Tata.
Major L. T. R. Hutchinson.
Dr. A. K. Dalal, F. R. C. S.
Mr. Ratansy Dharamsey.
Dr. M. V. Mehta.
and others.
TICKETS COULD BE HAD AT—
Dr. Gidh's Dispensary,
Girgaum Back Road.
Dr. Merchant's Dispensar
Bhuleshwy, or
NAROTTUM MORARJI GOKULDAS
Y. D. GIDH, L. M. & S.,
A. G. MERCHANT, L. M. S.,
Hon. Secretarie.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.
HANSFORD & READ
Cleverest of Entertainers.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
"DAVID GARRICK"
Strong West End Cast and perfect Photography.
THE RATS AND THE RATTERS
German Fleet in Kiel and Hydroplanes that got at it.
KINEMACOLOR
A fine Film of the Serbian Army at War.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 p. m.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
RETURNS TO BOMBAY.
Bigger, Better, Brighter than ever.
'HARMSTON'
THE APEX
THE CRUX
THE ACME
THE ALPHA OMEGA
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.
A GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT
Secured from every Quarter of the Globe—presenting a
Programme never before attempted in the East.
OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF
Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears' Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
SEE
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES.
First Matinee Saturday Afternoon March 13
DOORS OPEN 3, COMMENCE 4 p.m.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Booking at Circus tent daily between the hours of 9 and 12 and 4 and 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	Rs.	20
Single Seat Box	"	4
First Chairs	"	3
Second Chairs	"	2
Stalls	"	1
Gallery (Indians only)	As.	8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to the Stalls and Second Chairs.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 16th March
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. B-18

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Another Great Attraction in Film Masterpiece.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Celebrated and world-renowned Film Favourite
MISS MARY PICKFORD
in a Tragic Epic
"HEARTS ADRIFT"
6,000 Feet, in Four Parts.
A Drama of Tangled Lives interwoven with the Mist of the sea.
MARY PICKFORD is everybody's favourite. The name itself is well-known to the world as an excellent "Star" of the U. S. A.
This is a very pathetic emotional and heart-rending drama, in which Mary Pickford plays a tragic role, Softened by her bewitching protrayal.
3 Shows of 1½ Hours.
1st Show 6-45 to 8-15; 2nd Show 8-30 to 10; 3rd Show 10-15 to 11-45.
Saturday and Sunday. { Prize Show—5 to 6-30. Extra Show—11-45 to 1-15.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work

COWPER & Co.,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station
77, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

The Universal Assurance Co., Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Over 1,25,000 Members on Register.

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents,
Cook's Building, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

GARLICK & Co.,

ENGINEERS &
IRON FOUNDERS
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY

LARGE STOCK OF
PIPES AND FITTINGS
ALWAYS AVAILABLE

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

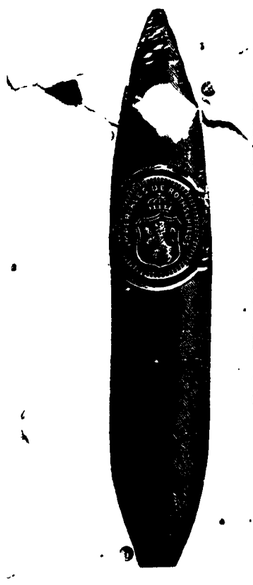
Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED

OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.



Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
La Marca	,,	50	,,	4 0
Noblesse Fino	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0

PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

Panatellas	per box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life in the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 8.

The disturbance in Northwest India has given nearly general rain in north Baluchistan and a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province. Thunderstorms occurred in north-west peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Parachina one and a half inches; Quetta and Chaman a half.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards of precipitation in north-west India. Thunder storms in central parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above normal except at Rawalpindi and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature has risen and is in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind and generally in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts; day temperature is in defect at Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the North Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.12", Sholapur 0.11" and Aurangabad 0.21". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions from the west have determined nearly general rain in north Baluchistan and an increase of cloud in Gujarat, Kathiawar and north-west India. Conditions are unsettled also in the central parts of the country and the northern half of the Peninsula. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and cloud has increased considerably in the Central Provinces.

Some showers are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana, the central parts of the country and in the Bombay Deccan. Isolated showers are possible in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
M.	8	m 3 19	25 11	8	m 9 40	16 7
Tu	9	m 4 56a	25 11		10 31a	61 2
		4 20	24 9	9	m 11 0	17 7
W	10	m 6 34a	25 7			
		m 5 51	23 10	10	m 1 6	21 9
Th	11	8 15a	26 0		0 38a	18 0
		m 7 47	23 11	11	m 2 41	20 9
F.	12	9 10a	26 11		2 5a	17 11
		m 9 9	24 10	12	m 3 32	19 6
S.	13	10 21	27 8		3 10a	17 5
		m 10 5	25 11	13	m 4 12	18 5
Su	14	10 39a	28 2		4 0a	17 0
		m 10 47	26 11	14	m 4 46	17 4
		11 11a	28 5		4 40a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
8 (Monday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m
9 (Tuesday)	6h. 53m	6h. 47m
10 (Wednesday)	6h. 52m	6h. 48m
11 (Thursday)	6h. 51m	6h. 48m
12 (Friday)	6h. 50m.	6h. 48m
13 (Saturday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m
14 (Sunday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 49m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-8m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, March 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 March 8th, 5h. 57-6m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 7th March 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6, a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.908 Inches
Temperature of Air ...	79.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	73.6 ,,
Dew Point ...	71.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.760 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	0.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85.4 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	73.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. ...	WNW,NW,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	87 Miles.

The Anchor Line steamer Assynia, left Liverpool on the 4th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia outward bound passed Suez on the 5th instant and is due here on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 8th March, 1915, was 30·221 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 8th of March, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Part 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	77.0	56.0	97	..	5.57	—4.16
Jask	79.9	67.1	84	..	0.40	—3.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.5	56.9	53	..	0.32	—0.95
Rawalpindi	72.7	49.7	85	..	7.85	1.12
Lahore	85.2	52.1	66	..	3.61	0.87
Hissar	88.8	59.8	90	..	2.47	..
Ambala	83.1	48.1	62	..	3.76	—1 14
Delhi	84.0	59.5	57	..	7.66	5 19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.2	58.8	53	..	4.29	2.90
Mainpuri	89.6	53.9	60	..	2.17	0.17
Jhansi	90.4	59.3	41	..	2.07	0.48
Cawnpore	89.0	57.3	52	..	2.22	0.39
Allahabad	87.6	56.8	52	..	3.58	1.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.1	67.2	62	..	0.59	—0.38
Karachi	80.0	67.0	84	..	0.66	—0.63
Ajmer	88.4	61.5	41	..	2.47	1.29
Jaipore	88.5	66.5	24	..	1.99	0.73
Kotah	92.0	63.6	42	..	4.79	3.93
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.2	67.0	73	..	1.34	0.01
Dwarka	79.8	70.9	82	..	0.46	—0.22
Veraval	87.6	64.9	68	..	0.68	0.23
Rajkot	95.6	63.3	77	..	0.41	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	70.4	73	..	0.06	—0.43
Surat	96.5	70.3	76	..	0.79	0.46
Ahmedabad	98.2	68.6	64	..	0	—0.37
Deesa	96.2	69.4	57	..	0.31	0.82
Neemuch	90.2	64.4	46	..	4.07	3.34
Indore	90.3	66.1	66	..	2.18	1.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.5	59.3	57	..	2.52	0.24
Saugor	88.2	69.0	21	..	2.05	0.04
Hoshangabad	90.5	66.4	50	..	3.47	1.84
Khandwa	94.8	68.3	70	..	3.01	1.04
Akola	94.1	69.0	86	0.04	4.58	2.72
Amraoti	91.3	70.5	80	0.03	4.01	2.12
Nagpur	90.6	69.1	59	..	2.75	0.58
Chanda	98.1	66.6	80	..	5.35	3.30
Raipur	90.8	68.9	48	..	2.47	0.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	75.4	82	..	1.12	0.55
Ratnagiri	84.9	74.5	68	..	0.54	—0.16
Mormugao	87.9	75.4	83	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	86.5	70.2	85	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	66.5	84	0.12	4.04	3.20
Ahmednagar	92.5	68.5	74	0.02	2.04	0.75
Poona	94.4	67.1	65	..	0.65	—0.47
Sholapur	92.6	69.5	71	0.11	6.67	5.13
Bijapur	91.2	72.1	52	..	5.45	4.09
Belgaum	87.7	61.0	60	..	4.93	2.99
Ahmedabad	89.3	66.0	79	0.21	3.39	2.16
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.2	71.4	74	..	4.26	2.77
Hyderabad	85.4	67.3	84	..	3.70	1.97
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.6	74.5	59	..	3.61	0.23
Calicut	89.3	74.2	82	..	9.34	2.79
Cochin	90.3	76.5	70	..	19.81	10.33
Colombo	89.6	75.4	94	0.15	25.04	0.68
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.1	71.2	80	..	5.66	—1.07
Bellary	95.0	70.5	71	..	4.17	1.84
Cuddapah	93.3	72.5	76	..	9.37	4.56
Madras	88.3	75.5	74	..	9.24	4.48
Bangalore	85.5	63.0	78	..	3.48	—0.33
Coimbatore	91.3	69.2	79	..	7.52	2.16
Trichinopoly	93.8	76.5	74	..	7.08	—1.82
Negapatam	87.6	79.3	77	..	22.07	—7.09

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, of the (Sind Branch,) of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, writes to say that the fourteenth instalment of Rs. 50,000 has been remitted to, Sir James Begbie, Kt., Honorary Treasurer, Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, Bombay. The total sum remitted up to date to Bombay is Rs. 3,80,000.

CENTRA PROVINCES AND BERAR BRANCH.

The following is the statement of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, for the fortnight ending the 15th February 1915:—

Nagpur, Rs. 1,15,769-15-11; Chanda, Rs. 45,715-5-8; Wardha, Rs. 30,097-13-0; Balaghat, Rs. 33,115-13-9; Bhandara, Rs. 46,626-10-6; Jubbulpore, Rs. 46,617-7-8; Mandla, Rs. 13,486-9-9; Damoh, Rs. 9,485-13-1; Saugor, Rs. 28,852-2-6; Seoni, Rs. 38,532-11-10; Hoshangabad, Rs. 31,281-10-3; Narsinghpur, Rs. 10,345-11-9; Chhindwara, Rs. 18,903-8-10; Betul, Rs. 22,359-13-0; Nimar, Rs. 37,039-13-3; Raipur, Rs. 1,60,742-5-10; Bilaspur, Rs. 44,050-2-9; Drug, Rs. 51,427-3-9; Amraoti, Rs. 95,168-7-11; Akola, Rs. 28,494-9-6; Buldana, Rs. 1,02,851-11-10; and Yeotmal, Rs. 52,222-10-3. Total Rs. 10,67,185-4-7.

Dr. Edmound Gosse writes to the "Times," on the subject of private letters being opened by the Censor. He said:—"Before Christmas I wrote a letter to my friend, Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, who lives in Capri. It was delivered accompanied by a curtly worded communication from the English Censorship desiring Mr. Mackenzie to tell his correspondent that in future if the letters are to be delivered he must write 'shortly and clearly.'. I wrote exclusively about a literary matter interesting to Mr. Compton Mackenzie and myself. I wrote privately to the Censor, stating what I have mentioned above and asking for definite instructions. I have had a civil reply, but not the least explanation or information."

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. E-17

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 7

Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh Feb 27

March 8.

Flor de Din	Abboo	Muscut Feb. 18

DEPARTURES.

March 7.

Pundua	Anderson	Durban.
Abydos	Davies	Genoa
Tosan Maru	Nakano	Kobe.
Sikh	Elliott	Calcutta.

March 8.

Olympia	Henderson	Glasgow.

The following vessels received Port clearance yesterday.

Steamers:—Olympia for Glasgow etc.
,, Newby Hall for Karachi.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N., Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Pulliyer, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Busreh, which Port she left on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor line steamer Olympia 3,272 tons, Captain J. H. Henderson, sailed yesterday afternoon for Glasgow via Suez Caval, Marseilles and liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Newby Hall:—The steamer Newby Hall, 2,839 tons, Captain D. L. Lloyd, will sail today for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

Brig. Flor-de-Diu:—The Brig Flor-de-Diu, 607 tons, Captain Ooman Abboo, arrived here to-day from Muscat, which port she left on the 18th February, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nellore, with the outward mails of the 13th ultimo, will arrive here at 8 a.m., to-day, a Marconigram to this effect was received by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company yesterday afternoon, from the commander of the mail steamer Nellore.

PRINCE'S DOCK,
Monday, March, 8th 1915.

A. Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
B. Queen Amelie	McKey	M. M & Co
C R City of Cairo	Parker	K. Nixon
"N" Argyll	Wood	W. & A. Graham & Co
H Lawoe	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
At the 30 ton Crane Wharf.		
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	Ahmed	B S. N. & Co
K. Courtland	Mahomed	
L. Sabarmati	Sabudin	
Satranji	Hoosein	

VICTORIA DOCK,

2 City of Paris	Campbell	K. Nixon & Co
3 Daisi Maru	Pama	H. A. v. Hoosein
6 Alesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Newby Hall	Lloyd	K. N & Co
8 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N. Y. Kaisha
9 New Zealand Transport	Falck	T. M. & Co
12. Taman Maru	Kakayashi	N. Y. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
14½ Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
15 "Baroda"	Horscraft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
3 Porte de Savona	E. Lingi	M. Italiana
4 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
6 Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Talyabi	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
21 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
22 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtenay	
Kincraig	Abbott	T. M. & Co
Karanga	Pattison	
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
R. Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 164 bales cotton fly S. Byramjee.

Alesia (s) 4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.; 47 bales hemp, J. Rastumjee.

Steinturn (s) 3,000 cwts groundnut oil cake, Turner Morrison & Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 1,980 cwts groundnuts, John Fachire.

City of Paris (s) 20 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 118 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 2,000 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros.; 20 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co.

City of Paris (s) 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 501 cwts groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

City of Cairo (s) 599 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 434 bales hemp, 100 bales cotton waste, G. Veerjee & Co.; 975 cwts groundnuts oil cake meal, The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills.

City of Cairo (s) 1,506 cwts musterseed, 5,940 cwts mowraseed, 2,970 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Alesia (s) 4 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co.; 1,100 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.; 52 bales silk waste, 234 bales savri cotton, S. Byramjee; 220 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 336 bales hemp, Bell, Russ & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturn (s) 8,008 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Daisai Maru (s) 8,008 cwts linseed, 4,503 cwts gingellyseed 3,477 cwts nigerseed 2,001 castorseed C. Boggiano & Co.; 650 bales cotton,. K. H. Kayani & Co.; 925 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 700 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Toman Maru (s) 27 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 76 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Java Maru (s) 22a bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR KOBE.

Nellore (s) 1,600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Nellore (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Megjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Breul & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental(s) 240 cwts. gum olibanum, 3 cwts fishmaws, E. Mohomed; 11 cwts almonds, 3 cwts gram flour, P. Jethabhoy; 44 cwts gum olibanum, E. Nawrojee & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Java Maru from Kobe, Agents—N. Y. Kaisha, 64 bales cotton goods, 33 cases silk goods, 4 cases silk raw, 975 cases cassia, 10 cases munsil, 24 cases peppermint crystals, 2 cases peppermint oil, 1 drum camphor oil, 136 bags coffee, 510 bags sago flour, 1,000 bags 5 packages rice, 4 cases paper, 5 cases toilet soap, 40 cases 1 cask, provisions, 5 cases glass chimneys, 28 cases glass globes, 20 cases broken glass, 344 cases glass bangles, 1 case umbrellas, 22 cases umbrellas materials, 200 casks cement, 422 bundles rattans, 20 bags groundnutseed, 1,346 bags beans, 25 bags staraniseed, 500 bags refined sugar, 200 bags sugar candy, 288 rolls mating, 20 cases vegetable wax, 17 packages zinc plates, 10 bags nutmegs, 3 bags cardamoms, 1,192 bags betelnuts, 50 cases gum biscuits, 50 cases beer, 1 case ivory, 2,465 pieces planks, 200 bales dry ginger, 120 packages 675 cases tea.

S. S. Baroda from Busreh, Agents—M. M. & Co. 22 bundles skins, 13 bags dry dates, 695 bundles 4,584 baskets wet dates, 6 bags almonds, 9 bags a. seed, 5 bags walnuts, 22 bags sajira, 2,123 bags wheat, 15 bundles rose buds, 24 bundles m. roots, 50 bundles wool, 13 bundles nasotar, 11 bundles cuttle, 1,748 bags sardines, 15 cases ghee, 1 box halwa, 1 crate pomegranates, 1 bag salab, 6 tins pearls, 19 bundles silver dollars, 65 bundles specie.

S. S. Kasara from Busreh, Agents—M. M. & Co. 9 nongs empty cylinders, 3 bags turmeric, 30 bags castorseed, 500 bundles 1,516 baskets wet dates, 46 cases ghee, 3 cases olive oil, 42 cases iron nails, 1 bag soova seed, 8 bundles dry fish, 5 bundles printing paper.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

THE REPRESENTATIVE VAUDEVILLE HOUSE.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF OUR TREMENDOUSLY
SUCCESSFUL PANTOMIME
TWICE TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
2ND EDITION "ROBINSON CRUSOE"
2ND EDITION "ROBINSON CRUSOE"

THURSDAY, MARCH 11th
ANOTHER RED-LETTER DAY
AND
GALA NIGHT
DICK WHITTINGTON & HIS CAT
Not in pictures but a live pantomime in which the Gaiety Stars will shine in their best.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13th
at 9-30 p.m.
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND
GRAND ALFRESCO VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE GAIETY STARS
Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
IN AID OF WAR FUND.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs	Paper Rs
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardil	14	1 8
Cavalry. By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	8
The German Enigma..	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War...	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1	8
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1	8
Imperial Germany	1	8
The Great War Book. Facts you Sh ould Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas ach

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years Ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War Facts about the Countries involved Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Re 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kaiba devi, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM
(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. EYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Lastins Place, Calcutta.

St. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

Dun headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C-17

COMMERCIAL.

THE EMBARGO ON WHEAT.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 8.

The prohibition of the export of Indian wheat by Government to the end of the year, has naturally created a general hubbub amongst those interested in the trade, and the measure has been variously described as likely to paralyse the industry and to induce an economic convulsion, calculated to shake the general prosperity of the country to its very foundations. We have heard this sort of thing before, when all sorts of terrible things were going to happen to this unhappy peninsula unless Government went out of the beaten track to assist cotton traders and speculators in keeping their ends up with colossal monetary grants from the public exchequer, when the commercial aspect of the industry became temporarily demoralised through panic. Government very wisely stayed its hand: promised to put on its most capacious considering cap: deputed a responsible officer to investigate: and the agitation fizzled out by default on both sides, when the absurdity of the demand became self-evident by the improved conditions in the industry, once the panicky feeling had been surmounted. In this respect history is about to repeat itself, by an agitation got up, this time by a few noisy demonstrators, the personnel obviously being confined to a small body of wheat traders and speculators, whose commitments ahead are likely to suffer severely, if they are unable to fulfill their engagements for the export of this commodity on which Government put an embargo, and which prohibition has apparently been unexpectedly extended to the end of the year, for reasons which are deemed necessary for the good of the country by our administrators. It is very annoying to be deprived of huge prospective profits and an honest squeal strictly confined to this form of financial calamity, would possibly receive the sympathy and consideration the unfortunate situation deserves. But to attempt to bamboozle Government into renouncing the protective policy which has been established for the good of the country, by a series of palpable economic bogeys, is a step which cannot be too severely condemned. The prohibition on the export of wheat has not been imposed because there is any fear of shortage in the cereal, or that a most substantial surplus for export does not exist under ordinary conditions. The embargo has been introduced to prevent the country being sacrificed for gold. People cannot eat gold. And the conditions in Europe at present are such, that the abnormal rates ruling for wheat might be tempting enough to denude India, not only of its surplus of the cereal, but of all the wheat it contains. Specious arguments have been submitted by those whose commercial interests are likely to be prejudiced by the embargo, to the effect that wheat is not an essential article of diet with the average Indian, and that a more homely form of foodstuff would be better calculated to promote digestion. Such transparent absurdities are of course not likely to affect or modify the policy of Government, but that sentiments of this type should be introduced as arguments in favour of removing the prohibitory measure, is a poor compliment to the intelligence and credulity of those they are meant to influence. If the "poor ryot" is once more about to suffer temporary embarrassment by not receiving as much for his wares in the local market as he would from exporters, he can more conveniently be afforded the necessary compensation or relief through the proper channel, than by taking the risk of exposing the country to privation or famine by permitting the unrestricted barter of this essential commodity for another country's gold, which after all, to a great extent, finds its way into the pockets of a favoured few. The latest forecast of the surplus wheat for all India available for export has been estimated at 2,000,000 tons, and is said to be the largest ever known—a most satisfactory state of affairs which should be taken the fullest advantage of by keeping it in the country, until the food supply of India is assured by more definite indications as to the probable issue of the war than at present exist. A conference has been convened at Delhi between the Government and wheat exporters, the result of which is not yet known. And we shall be much surprised if the Hon. Mr. Clark goes further than promising to adjust the considering cap once more and temporising with the influential deputation until the agitation fizzles out.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 8th.

		Firm.
Opening Tone	..	
Estimated Sales..		8,000
Total Imports		5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.95	4.99
June-July.	4.99	5.03
July-Aug.	5.06	5.11
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.20	5.25
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.27	5.31

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
5th Mch. Close	4.89	4.98	5.12	5.20
6th Mch. Open	4.93	5.02	5.16	5.24½
6th Mch. Close	4.95	5.06	5.18	5.27½
	pl. 6	pl. 8	pl. 6	pl.7½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
5th Mch. Close	7.00	7.19	7.49	7.60
6th Mch. Open	..	..	..	..
6th Mch. Close	7.07	7.26	7.58	7.70
	pl. 7	pl. 7	pl. 9	pl.10

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	July.	Oct
5th Mch. Close.	8.48	8.69	8.90	9.17
6th Mch. Close	8.62	8.83	9.04	9.31
	pl. 14	pl. 14	pl. 14	pl. 14

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
5th Mch. Close	8.45	8.64
6th Mch. Close	8.56	8.77
	pl. 11	pl. 13

CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, March 6th.

The rate for Spot Silver in the previous telegram should have been quoted as 23¼ and not 23 3/16.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 6th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta,	
June	15/4½
July-September.	14/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi,	
June	15/6
July-September.	14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, June	17/7½
July-September.	16/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi, June,	17/9
July-September.	16/9

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 8.

There was heavy selling of Good Broach and the rates which touched Rs. 208 yesterday declined to Rs. 202/8, to recover again on buying to Rs. 205.

Other contract rates have shown only slight fluctuations and Fine Khamgaon-Akola has been in demand for March and May, but with few sellers.

Ready cotton has been steady and in fair demand.

Rain is again reported in the Berar and Khandesh district.

We quote for March deliveries :—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 205
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	Rs. 161
Fine M. G. Bengal	Rs. 149
F. G. Bengals	137

MESSRS. PATEL BROS'. QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	205	..	205	25/3/15
" "	204	..	..	25/5/15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	176	..	25/1/16
H. G. Do. ..	138/9	..	..	25/3/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	149/0	..	..	Do.
Akola, Khagm	204/5	..	..	25/1/16
" "	..	..	..	..
" "	..	..	..	..
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh ..	153	140	..	25/3/15
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	186	..	..	Do.
M.G. Nagpore	184	..	..	Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	178	..	..	25/3/15
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	173	..	..	Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description..	168	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	165	..	..	Do.
M.G. Mathia	167	..	..	25/5/15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	208	Do.
H.G. Westerns	..	..	195	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	201	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	216	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	214	Do.
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS.

6th March 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	284
Central India	689
Barsi & Nagpur	1,093
Berar	4,511
Central Provinces	329
Dhollera	471
Broach	1,821
Compta & Dharwar	503
Westerns	131
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,812
Rajputana	434
Sind	696
Total....	12,774
Total for 2 day's	22,772
" to date since 1st Sept 1914..	1,119,590
" same time last season.....	2,001,494

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	12,774 Cwts.	22,772 Cwts.	879,964 Cwts.	1,111,013 Cwts.
Wheat	4,943	11,819	421,540	473,405
Linseed	453	1,786	188,177	312,460
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	587	1,634	59,037	29,777
Gingellyseed	812	2,952	164,515	622,078
Poppyseed	..	..	85	3,095
Groundnut	1,126	3,141	284,712	506,871
Castorseed	307	6,242	223,252	390,921
Rice	258	83,844	1,027,246	830,277
Myrabolams	150	2,041	146,440	205,458
Cottonseed	6,742	17,432	807,250	1,657,155
Mowraseed	..	162	12,294	9,306
Gram	416	2,430	67,870	74,556
Joowari	9,741	18,073	258,535	338,783
Barley	..	..	6,410	6,760
Maize	..	58	1,840	429

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-12
R. D. Per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-7
R. D. Per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-8
R. D. Per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent A.-May ..... Rs. 44,
B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-13
B. T. per cwt.
Rapseed.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-13
B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-14,
B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-4,
B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-0,
B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 20,
B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 30-8,
B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-4, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-2,
R. D. Per cwt.
Forward A.-May ..... Rs. 5-14,
R. D. Per cwt.
Cotton seed.
Rs. 19, B. T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 8-8,
R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ..... Rs. 40,
B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 37-8,
B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 40,
B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42-8,
B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38-8
B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 15-16d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4½d.
Do. 4 months do ..... 1s. 4 5-16d.
France 3 mths. do ..... 172¾ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong Kong 131½
Do. Shanghai 167
60 d-s. Yokoham a 147½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92¼.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¼ (long-dated).

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill shares presented a very firm tone to-day and a fair advance was reported in certain shares. There was not much business reported in Tata Iron and Steel shares.

In Mill shares David opened at Rs. 522½ and improved to Rs. 535 at the close, Fazulbhai moved up to Rs. 392½, Standard to Rs. 897½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,397½, Central to Rs. 1,735 and Kohinoors to Rs. 685.

Madhavji after touching Rs. 1,082½ closed at Rs. 1,075.

Finlays stood at Rs. 245, Simplex at Rs. 265 and Edward Sassons at Rs. 175

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 208 and preference at Rs. 171.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,150 and preference to Rs. 1,125.

In Railway shares Sialkots were placed at Rs. 30½, Tapti Valleys declined to Rs. 570, Central Provinces (old Issue) changed Lands at Rs. 116.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 64½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 195.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood steady at Rs. 850.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 55 x.d.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan.-July	8%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,535
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,730
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	6%	55
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	16½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	35
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	15
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bks. { O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
Yeshwal { P 50	100	do.	Nil	28
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	..	6%	£9½
Mercantile Bank .. & { 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£23
{ 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£31
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	760
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	615
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	400
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	8	190
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	60	1,770
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	485
Colaba Land &Mill ..	100	..	30	1,342½
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	Nil.	90
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	1771
David ..	250	do.	20	5371
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	175
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	390
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,270xd.
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	245
Gold Mohur ..	100	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	440
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	75
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	160
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	5	95
Jeevaj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	675
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,100
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	40	1,075
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,735
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	60	2,250
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	8	200
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	1,090
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	160
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	25	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Yr. 50	660
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	Nil.	265
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	895
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	1021
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	190
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,370
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,100
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
{ P	500	..	Nil.	605
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	245

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock AshdownCo.	100	Oct.-May	6	195
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Re. 1	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	80
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	25Hyr.	850
oB. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	209
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	30	880
Bo. Land&Building ..	200	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	175
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co.Ld. ..	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 50	£1	..	42%	550
Chemical Co. { D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	1sh. prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 200 ..	250	..	Nil.	202½
Katni Cement { O.	100	..	Nil.	83
{ D.	40	..	Nil.	115
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	100
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton { O. { Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
3% { O. { New	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
Bds { P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	150
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	135
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	630
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 2	30
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	195
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	17½%	15
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	91
Co { D	37	&	..	174
{ P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Elec. Q	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,145
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,125
Tata's Hydro" Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	May.	34%	200
Telephone Co. ..	225	..	Rs. 3	76
Treacher & Co. ..	500	July	Nil.	480

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

In reply to certain correspondence from the Government of India regarding the proposals to amend the Madras rules regulating the importation, possession, and transport of carbide of calcium, in order to provide for control by the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, of the landing of that chemical into the Madras port, the Rangoon Port Commissioners do not see the desirability of making similar amendments in the Burma rules so far as they concern the Rangoon port.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED MARRIAGE.

CLAIM TO A LARGE ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ABDUL KARIM HAJI ESMAIL v. MAHOMED YUSUF HAJI ESMAIL.

This was a suit in which the plaintiff asked for a declaration that he was the legitimate son of one Haji Esmail Haji Hassum and for possession as such son of a 7/16 share of the property left by Haji Esmail Haji Hassum.

Mr. Davar, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gadgil appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendant.

Haji Esmail Haji Hashum was a rich Memon merchant, owning and working a large fleet of steamers. He died on 20th September, 1912 leaving property valued at nearly a crore of rupees. He left him surviving a son, Mahomed Yusuf, the defendant in the suit and a widow Fatmabai. Fatmabai died in July 1913.

The plaintiff alleged that his mother Chandbi was the daughter of one Saidu Miya, a retired subedar of the Indian Army. About twenty-seven years ago Chandbi with her mother Sakina and her sisters was residing in Bombay, her mother and sisters following the profession of dancing girls. Chandbi was also being taught music. Haji Esmail and his friends used to visit the house of Sakina to hear music. Seeing Chandbi at her mother's house Haji Esmail asked Sakina not to teach her music, expressing a desire to take away Chandbi himself. Chandbi was then removed to a house belonging to Haji Esmail, where Haji Esmail visited her and stayed with her frequently. Some time after that Haji Esmail one day came to the house with three friends and a Mulla named Fakir Mahomed and in the presence of those friends Chandbi's marriage with Haji Esmail was performed by Mulla Fakir Mahomed. Some time after the marriage the plaintiff was born to Chandbi. The confinement took place at Chandbi's sister's house, but all the expenses were defrayed by Haji Esmail. Thereafter Chandbi with her son, the plaintiff again went to stay in a house belonging, to Haji Esmail, where Haji Esmail visited her. As the plaintiff grew up he was sent to St. Joseph's School at Mazagaon by Haji Esmail. His name in the school register was entered as Abdul Karim Haji Esmail and the expenses of education were defrayed by Haji Esmail. Thereafter there was considerable commotion in Haji Esmail's community, on account of the story of this marriage having got abroad and Haji Esmail decided to divorce Chandbi. He did this on March 18, 1897, though Chandbi protested against it. The 'talaknama' provided that Rs. 700 were to be paid to Chandbi as 'mehr' Rs. 125 for 'iddat' and Rs. 50 were to be paid monthly to her for the maintenance expenses of Abdul Karim. The 'talaknama' had since been lost but one Kaji Mulla Abdul Rahim who was present when it was given had made a copy of it in his register and this the plaintiff was in a position to produce. The maintenance allowance had continued to be paid regularly till Haji Esmail's death in 1912 and a year after that. After that the agents of the defendant kept promising the plaintiff that he would make a provision for the plaintiff out of Haji Esmail's property but nothing had been done and the plaintiff now claimed his share of the property from the defendant.

The defendant denied all the allegations made by of the plaintiff and stated that the plaintiff was an imposter.

Chandbi was examined and her examination was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff :—Maneklal & Co.
Solicitors for the defendant :—Payne & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

ORDER OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

NATHA RANGJI AND CO. v. G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

This was an application against the decision of the Full Court of the Bombay Small Causes Court which confirmed the order of dismissal of the suit passed by Mr. Tyabji, fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Briefly the facts are that the applicants' agent on the 12th May 1913 took to the railway station at Sholapur 37 empty casks to be despatched to Bijapur. At the station-yard the agent prepared and signed a consignment note which was handed to a railway clerk who numbered the consignment note and marked the casks. The agent wanted them to be sent in a covered wagon, but the railway clerk informed him that none was available on that day but could be secured in a day or two. The agent asked for receipt but was told that he would be given one after the goods were loaded. No receipt was given on the 13th for the same reason. On the 14th May the goods-shed caught fire and 26 casks were burnt along with other goods of the value of 2 lacs. The remaining casks were returned to the applicants who demanded the value of 26 burnt casks from the railway company who repudiated their liability chiefly on the ground that the railway company had not given a receipt for the goods and according to railway rules they were not liable unless the receipt was granted.

The Applicants filed a suit in the Bombay Small Causes Court which was dismissed on the ground that there was no "delivery" to the railway company.

Mr. Jinnah contended that the word "delivery" was not defined in the Railway's Act. He referred to 31 Cal. p. 951 and distinguished the present case from 23 All. 367. He further said that even if the delivery be not held to have taken place the railway company was liable as bailee under the Contract Act.

Mr. Binning contended that there was no contract between the company and the applicant until the receipt was granted. He relied upon 23 All. 367 and distinguished the case in 31 Cal. on the ground that in the latter case the goods were actually despatched and lost in transit.

WHAT IS "DELIVERY."

Mr. Justice Heaton said that as neither the applicants nor the opponents had any objection to their disposing of the matter he did not propose to say anything on the question of jurisdiction except that so far as his Lordship was concerned in the absence of arguments he did not see any serious reason to doubt that they had jurisdiction.

After referring to Section 72 cl. (1) Indian Railway Act, he observed: "a delivery to be carried by railway" means something more than a mere depositing of goods on the railway premises; it means some sort of acceptance by railway, taking as well as giving. When that taking occurs is a matter which depends on the course of business and the facts of each particular case; but it certainly may be complete before a railway receipt is granted. For by the instructions of the G. I. P. Ry., a railway receipt could not be granted until the consignment has been loaded." The loading, it seems to me, would undoubtedly finish the delivery. As to whether the delivery would be complete at some earlier stage e.g. by weighment, I say nothing for the Court below has held that a receipt is essential and that is the only matter we are called on to decide. But it is argued that sec. 72 alone does not contest the case, that the meaning of the section is understood by a rule made under sec. 47. This rule runs:—"Goods will in all cases be at owner's risk until taken over by the railway administration for dispatch and a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorised railway servant." If that rule is good then the decision of the Court below is correct. Is it good? I think not. The effect is to define and by defining change what otherwise would be the meaning of sec. 72. The provision to make rules which we are concerned with is in sec. 47. This gives no express power to make rules regarding the liability of the railway and that liability, it seems to me, remains prescribed as defined by sec. 72. To hold otherwise would be to assume that the legislature conferred not expressly but indirectly or by implication a power to modify by rule the natural meaning of the section of the Act. I think this cannot be so, firstly because it is a manner of making laws that I cannot attribute to a responsible legislature; and secondly because I think it is directly against the provisions that the rules must be consistent with the Act. I would therefore make the rule absolute."

Mr. Justice Shah observed: "I have considered whether a point of this kind could be appropriately decided in the exercise of the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court. Having regard to the importance and nature of the point as also to the fact that both the parties are willing that it should be decided, I think, it is a fit case for our interference, if not under sec. 115 of the Civil Procedure Code, under the power of superintendence which this Court has over the Presidency Small Causes Court in virtue of sec. 6 of Act XV of 1882 and of the provisions of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chap. 104.

The goods in this case are said to have been brought on the railway premises and a consignment note given to the company by the plaintiffs' agent. The parties are not agreed as to whether the goods were marked and weighed and there is no finding of the Full Court on the point. It is a common ground that no receipt was given by the Company. It is urged on behalf of the applicants that the Company is responsible for the loss or destruction of the goods delivered to the Company to be carried by railway as a bailee under secs. 151, 152, 161 of the Indian Contract Act, subject, of course to the other provisions of the Indian Railways Act under sec. 72 of the Act. Apart from the rule in question it is not seriously disputed and in my opinion cannot be disputed by the company that there may be delivery of goods to be carried by railway within the meaning of sec. 72 before any receipt is issued by the Company.

WHEN THE RESPONSIBILITY BEGINS.

The delivery contemplated by sec. 72 is actual delivery and marks the beginning of the Company's responsibility. That delivery would no doubt involve not merely the bringing of the goods on the railway premises but acceptance may be express or implied in a variety of carrying the same by railway. Such acceptance may be exprss or implied in a variety of ways by the usual course of business and may be quite independent of any receipt being granted by the Company. Of course it will depend upon the circumstances of each case and the usual course of business of the Railway Administration as to whether the goods can be said to be delivered to be carried by railway under sec. 72 of the Act. This being my view of the meaning of the expression 'delivered to be carried by railway' used in sec. 72, the qustion is whether Rule 2 limits and defines it in any way, and if it does so, whether it can do so. In my opinion it does not and cannot do so. The rule provides that 'goods will in all cases, be at owner's risk until taken over by the railway administration for dispatch and a receipt in the prescribed form granted duly signed by an authorised railway servant.' This rule has been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council and promulgated under sec. 47, sub-section 1, clause (f), for regulating the terms and conditions on which the railway administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station on behalf of the consignee or owner. It relates to wharfage and is one of the rules under the headings 'on goods for despatch waiting to be consigned.' The first rule relates in terms to goods brought to railway premises for despatch but not consigned and to a period before the consignment-note is received if due regard is had to the context as well as to the purpose of the rule in question, it seems to me that it cannot be used as in any way affecting the company's liability under sec. 72 of the Act. It is true that the wording of the rule is rather wide and leads itself to the construction that no liability of the company can arise unless and until a receipt has been granted by an authorised railway servant. Assuming, however, that the rule can be used for that purpose it is necessary to consider whether it is consistent with the Act. If apart from the rule the goods can be delivered to be carried so far as to render a railway administration liable as a bailee under sec. 72 without any receipt being granted, the rule which postpones the liability until a receipt is granted, seems to me, to be inconsistent with sec. 72. The liability defined by the Act cannot be thus modified by a rule, and the fact that the rule has received the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council cannot remove the inconsistency. The result of thus postponing the liability may be serious in some cases. If the rule be allowed to have the effect, which the company contends in this case, it has, the goods can practically remain in charge of the company for an indefinite length of time without the owner having any control over them and without the company being in any way liable for their loss or destruction. It is a result which ought to be avoided as far as possible. The Act does not appear to me to contemplate any such result and in my opinion it cannot be secured by the rule in question. It is urged on behalf of the company that the consequences of holding that there may be delivery of goods within the meaning of Section 72 before a receipt has been granted would be anomalous in those cases where the owner ultimately agrees to limit the responsibility of the company as provided in Sub-section 2 of Section 72 inasmuch as there may be the liability of the company before a receipt is granted, while after it is granted it would cease because of the agreement limiting the responsibility. I do not think that there is any anomaly in this nor can I think that the possibility of such an agreement being entered into in any case is any ground for not giving effect to the view that the rule in question is not consistent with the terms of Section 72. Mr. Binning has relied upon the decision in I. L. R. 23 All. p. 367. Apparently the only ground urged and considered in that case was whether the rule which was similar to the rule which we are concerned in this case, was bad because it was inequitable. It does not appear to have been urged that the rule was inconsistent with the provisions of Section 72 of the Act. I am, therefore, unable to accept that case as any guide in deciding the qusetion in the present case. It follows, therefore, that the commencement of the liability of the company for goods delivered to be carried under Section 72 is in no way dependent upon the fact of a receipt having been granted, and must be determined on the evidence in the case quite independently of rule 2 under Section 47 Sub-section 1 clause (f)"

Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the decree of the Lower Court and remanded the suit

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nellore with English Mails of 13th ultimo, due at 4 p.m.
Gokuldas Tejpal Charities Schools, Prize Distribution, Gowalia Tank Road.
Classical Association, Meeting of Bombay Branch, Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6-30 p.m. Paper on "Horace" by Mr. A. Soarez.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties. To-night at 6-30 and 10. 2nd Edition "Robinson Crusoe."
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting at 4-15. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for two elective Trustees of the Port, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament Mixed Doubles Handicap commences.
Opening of Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch New Building, Rebsch Street, West Agripada Estate, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—BARRON—On the 27th January, 1915, at Logie Parish Church Bridge of Allan John Malise Graham, Inniskilling Dragoons, son of the late Donald Graham, C. I. E., of Airthrey Castle and Mrs. Graham, to Edna, daughter of Mr. Barron, I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, India.

STATHAM— GRAHAM—On the 15th Feb. 1915, at Colombo, Mr. R. M. Statham, Ag. Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, to Marjorie Graham, of Oxley-Woodhouse, Huddersfield.

DEATHS.

CONINGHAM—On the 1st March, 1915, at Sydney Place, Bath, Major-General Henry Evelyn Conningham, late Indian Staff Corps, in his 78th year.

ELLIS—On the 28th January, 1915, very suddenly, after a long illness Ralph A. F. W. Ellis, of Coverack, Cookham, Berkshire, and Penzance, Cornwall, late Bengal Army.

SHAW—On the 28th January, 1915, at Hillyfield, St. John's Gardens, W. Catherine Matilda Frances (Katie), the beloved wife of H. Shuldham Shaw, of Greystones, Ireland, and Moheema, Assam, India, in her 58th year.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Silent Heroes"	Bidgood.
Overture—"Fest"	Leutner.
Valse—"Columbine"	Gardner.
Selection—"I Pagliacci"	Leoncavallo.
Standchen—(Op 264)	Czibulka.
Selection—"A Country Girl"	Monckton
Sketch—"The Phantom Brigade"	Myddleton

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. C. Owen V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcote, at Chowpatty Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (S T.).

March.—Old Comrades. ..... C. Teike.
Overture.—Tancredi .....Rossini.
Valse.—Nights of Gladness. .....C. Anclife.
Nautical Selection.—A life on the ocean. E. Binding.
Intermezzo.—Hearts-ease. .....A. Macbeth.
Scherzo (Piccolo Solo) Sylvia. .....C. Le Thire.
Selection.—The Dollar Princess. .....L. Fall.
Two Step.—The gnat's wedding. ..... M. Ewing

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Nellore with the outward Mails of the 13th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Morea with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-break on Friday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The hospital ship Madras, under the command of Captain J. Kilpatrick, arrived here yesterday from Busreh. She brought 4 officers and 205 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers. During the voyage a soldier died of enteric fever.

RUN-AWAY HORSES.

[illegible]red and fifty Australian horses [illegible]driven from Prince's Dock to the [illegible] Bellasis Road on Sunday, when [illegible]of them broke away from one batch [illegible]corner of Sir J. J. Hospital. They bolt[illegible]h Grant Road and separated into small [illegible]ome were subsequently captured.

BOMBAY PRATHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 48th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Hem Chandra Sarkar, M.A., of Calcutta, will deliver an address in English on "The Development of Religious Thought in India" in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

ACCIDENT ON KENNEDY SEA FACE.

A Mauritian, named R. E. Avi, aged 34, residing at Colaba Causeway, was walking along the Kennedy Sea Face ride on Sunday without looking ahead of him, when he came in contact with the hind quarters of a horse which was ridden by Lieutenant H. C. McConnell of the 3rd Sappers and Miners. Avi was knocked down and sustained a simple fracture of the right thigh. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital for treatment.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks (Umerkhadi and Worli) and two deaths from plague and three attacks and three deaths from small-pox were registered in Bombay, on Sunday. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 63, as compared with 110 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 96 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,228, out of which 11 were found to be plague stricken. Dongri contributed 4 of these latter, Tardeo 3, Bhuleshwar 2, while Umerkhadi and Fort South contributed one each.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Mashiah David, a Jew, with breach of trust in respect of ten Persian silk shawls, of the collective value of Rs. 500, belonging to Haji Mahomed Mehdi. Mr. J. Kapadia appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. N. Athavle defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that in December last the accused obtained from him sixteen shawls for sale on commission. About two weeks after, the complainant received certain information, in consequence of which he went to the accused's house and demanded back the shawls. After some persuasion he got back from the accused six of the shawls, the accused saying that he had given the other shawls to a Marwari for sale and would get them back the next day. The accused, however, failed to return them and put him off from time to time.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had not received the shawls for sale from the complainant or anybody else. He had purchased four shawls from the prosecution witnesses, Sheikh Yusuf and Haji Ismail for Rs. 120, and had paid them for the purchase. After that, he purchased six more shawls from these two persons and also paid for them in cash. Subsequently they gave six more shawls to the accused's mother-in-law, named Sinha, to be given to the accused, who, however, asked her to return them as he could not sell them. The complainant then asked the accused to give him the shawls he had purchased from Yusuf, and Ismail. The accused told him he could not get them back from the persons he had sold them to.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution evidence was unreliable, and said Haji Ismail had not hesitated to say that he would commit forgery for a friend, while Sheikh Yusuf appeared to the Magistrate to be the villain of the plot. The complainant had employed Yusuf to dispose of the shawls, and the latter, having sold ten of them to the accused, had misappropriated the proceeds. The accused was acquitted.

CHARGE AGAINST SALESMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Stenson charged Bhowrao Balwant Nagarkar, lately managing salesman in charge of the Byculla Branch of Messrs. Singer Sewing Machines Manufacturing Company, Aga Mahomed Ibrahim, salesman and collector at the same shop, and Gulamali Fazalbhoy Dandewala, salesman and collector in the manufacturing trade department at Hornby Road, with breach of trust as servants in respect of sewing machines of the value of Rs. 705. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, appeared for the complainant Company, while Messrs. V. P. Vicaji and R. Solomon defended the accused.

Nagarkar pleaded guilty to the present charge, and as he had already been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for breach of trust in respect of Rs. 638 belonging to the Company, he was sentenced in the present case to twenty-one days' further imprisonment with hard labour.

Nagarkar and Aga then pleaded guilty to a charge of defalcations in respect of Rs. 123. The Magistrate deferred passing sentences in this case till the other charges against the accused were enquired into.

The hearing in the case against Aga and Dandewala was then proceeded with.

Mr. A. H. Saklatwala, division manager of the Company, explained the cash and hire payment systems of the Company. He said their system of keeping accounts was most simple.

Mr. Saher said it was a system that would easily detect a fraud and was in vogue in the offices of the Company all over the world.

The Magistrate said the defalcations could not be imputed to any lack of supervision or proper management on the part of Mr. Saklatwala. No amount of supervision could have deterred men of the type of Nagarkar from committing such frauds. Had it not been for the able and skilful supervision on the part of Mr. Saklatwala, the frauds would have gone on unnoticed.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Chhana Makan with criminal breach of trust in respect of 16 seers of gram belonging to Shivji Keshowji, a grain dealer. Mr. B. H. Daruwala defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused was entrusted with 112 seers of gram for grinding, and subsequently when he returned the gram it was found to be 16 seers short. He subsequently pointed out the place where he had concealed it.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the gram found in his house belonged to him and the complainant had not measured out the gram when he entrusted him with it.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Mayaram Mulji of Kumbharwada with possessing 35,850 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 13,445, without a license.

Mr. C. M. Kanuga defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about 10 a.m. on Sunday the accused was about to drive away in a victoria, when he was arrested on suspicion outside the dock gate of Carnac Bunder. He was found in possession of a box, which on being opened, was found to contain apparently clothes only, but from the measurement taken by Mr. McCarthy with his walking stick it was found that the inside depth of the box did not agree with its outside measurement, and it was then found to have a false bottom, underneath which the cocaine was concealed.

Further hearing was adjourned.

According to a despatch sent by an indirect route to the "New York World," Sir Roger Casement, who is alleged to have proposed to the German Government a scheme to foment a rebellion in Ireland and to organise a similar revolts among the Irish in America is now a prisoner in Berlin. "He has made strenuous efforts to get released and has promised, as a titled Englishman, to aid substantially the German campaign in the United States, but the German Government, alarmed by England's repudiation of the man and by the reports of their spies that his proposal, so far as Ireland is concerned, is utterly impossible, have refused to give him his liberty."

Mr. L. Glauert, F. G. S., recently returned to Perth (Australia) after devoting a further period of four months to the investigation of the rich bone deposit of the Mammoth Cave in the South West. The results of the work done early last year proved that a gigantic marsupial, very like a tapir or rhinoceros in appearance, once roamed about the South West in great numbers. The jaws and teeth there collected belonged to an animal to which the name Nototherium had been given by Professor Owen seventy years ago, but the associated limb bones would easily pass those of an immature Diprotodon or larger closely allied animal.

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN NEPAL.

KHEDDA OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

Mr. H. I. Elwes F.R.S., in the course of a lecture to the Royal Society of Arts upon a recent visit to Nepal gave an interesting account of a Kheddah at Bikhna Thori on the Nepalese frontier. The usual system of catching elephants in Nepal (he remarked) differs from that adopted in other parts of India and is much more dangerous both to the pursuers and the pursued. It consists of driving the wild elephants into a valley where they can be surrounded, and then, after separating those which it is intended to catch from the herd, overpowering them by special fighting elephants and tying them up separately. In these fights many of the elephants are injured, and fatal accidents to the men employed are not uncommon. But on this occasion the Nepalese Government had determined to try the system of kheddahs usually adopted in Assam and southern India by the Indian Government, and had obtained the services of Mr. Armstrong, of the Bengal Police, and of some of the skilled elephant catchers formerly employed by the Government Kheddah Department at Dacca, which has now been disbanded. This valley and the hills surrounding it are of much the same character as the Dehra Dun, and are covered on the dryer land with forest, mainly composed of sal and other trees, often of much larger dimensions than those in the Dehra Dun or in the Sikkim Terai, and in the open and more marshy parts by a heavy grass jungle, which forms a sanctuary for wild elephants, tigers, rhinoceri, and other game which are preserved for use and sport. At this season the country is dry, cool and healthy, but in the rainy season very hot and malarious.

THE CAMP.

The next day we rode on to the large camp which had been formed for the men employed in the elephant-catching operations on the banks of a river and found that a considerable number of wild elephants had already been surrounded in a piece of forest about four miles in circumference bounded on the south by the outer range of hills, n the west by a river whose bed was now partly dry and open and partly covered by grass and reeds high enough to conceal elephants. The force employed to effect this surrounding consisted of two regiments of Nepalese soldiers directed by the General-in-Chief of the Nepalese army. After the wild elephants, about thirty in number, had been surrounded, a line of guards was immediately stationed at posts fifteen to twenty yards apart all round the forest. At each of these posts three soldiers were on guard, who built themselves grass huts, and kept fires burning all night to keep the wild elephants from breaking out. Our camp was on the low banks of a river overlooking the scene of operations and close behind the guard line.

BUILDING THE STOCKADE.

The first thing to do was to select a position for, and build a stocade into which the elephants could be driven, and in this matter the old Jemadar from Dacca, a veteran of venty years who had spent his life in this work, was the best adviser. He insisted in going alone on foot into the ring where tigers and rhinoceri were known to be at large with the wild herd, in order to choose the most suitable place. For long experience has shown that wild elephants cannot be driven like cattle, and it became evident form the frequent attempts which they made at night to break out in a particular direction, where was the best place to build the stockade. This took three days of hard work, as a large number of strong posts fifteen feet long by eight to ten inches in diameter had to be fixed in the ground and supported by strust and cross-bars strong enough to resist the pressure of the herd when driven in. The stockade was an oblong space about fifteen yards by twenty yards with a falling gate on one side, suspended by ropes which were cut to let it drop. From the entrance a narrow lane of strong posts extended for two hundred, yards, gradually widening into two wings, which opened out like a funnel, and were extended by a line of cloths hung on poles, to form a lead into the mouth of the alley. The walls of the stockade and the lane leading to it were covered by grass and branches so that the elephants might not suspect danger too soon.

A ROGUE.

During the four nights that we were in camp waiting for the stockade to be built, there were constant alarms at various points on the line, as the wild herd, after drinking in the river—where we could often see their backs and hear their trumpeting and screams from our tents—made efforts to find a weak spot in the guard line. On the second night a wild tusker, supposed to be a rogue, broke into the surrounded area from the outside, and made the enclosed herd very uneasy. This tusker was very bold, and one night, just after dinner, he came down and stood within twenty yards of the fires where a crowd of excited men were yelling and firing blank charges in his face, and we quite expected that he would attack and break out. But though we saw him quite close in the moonlight, he eventually retired and the camp became quiet again. On February 12th, after several alarms in the course of the night, which must have been a trying and anxious one for the guards, who had now been for four consecutive days on duty, Mr. Armstrong announced that all was ready, and that about eleven o'clock, when the elephants were generally quietest, the drive would take place. Two platforms had been erected above the stockade into which we climbed, and the driving-party, under the command of Armstrong and the old Jemadar, were mustered. The Nepalese were selected from the most experienced jungle-men, and between every two of them one of the Dacca men accustomed to this work was placed.

THE DRIVE.

Absolute silence was ordered at the stockade when the party marched off in two lines, which spread out from the stockade and swept the whole of the forest within the guard-line, and when the leaders met on the far side, perhaps a mile away from the stockade, gradually closed in towards it. After waiting an hour or so we heard a great noise accompanied by many shots from the guard line, which told us that the elephants were on the move, and the noise came nearer and nearer till we thought that the herd must be within the wings of the stockade; but after a time the noise died down, and for an hour nothing more was heard. The same thing happened again, and at last Armstrong came back to the stockade, very hot from his exertions, and told us that the Nepalese drivers were so excited and keen that he could not keep them in order, and that on the first occasion the elephants were on the point of entering the wings but were so frightened by the noise that they broke back.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.

After aconsultation it was decided on the advice of the Jemadar, to remove the cloth screens to another position where the grass was thicker and wait a bit before trying another drive. This was done, and about 5 p.m. a final and successful effort was made. The elephants came on within the screens, and then Armstrong and his men lit grass fires behind them, and by dint of firing and yelling got them on the move towards the alley, into which an old cow first came rushing down. The others followed her, and as soon as they were all within the wider part of the alley the crowd of men yelling and firing rushed them forward in a long line. We could only see their backs as they came down the alley one after another and entered the stockade with a rush. The rope which held up the gate was cut a little too soon, shutting out one or two of the hindmost elephants, but these were determined to follow their companions and forced their way through the gate, which was so hung as to push inwards. The whole herd was then inside and until it was dark they continued to go round and round in a dense crowd, whilst the men who surrounded the stockade prodded their trunks with spears or fired blank cartridges in their faces when any of the larger ones tried to force their way through. It was very curious to see the way in which the youngest elephants, of which there were three only a few months old, managed to save themselves from being trodden down, by keeping between their mothers' forelegs, and the care which their dams took to protect them.

ROPING THE ELEPHANTS.

As it was then too late to begin to tie up the animals, we left the stockade at dark to the care of the guards who had now left their posts and come to the stockade. Next morning we returned to see the process of roping and leading out the elephants; but though several of the finest and strongest tuskers were brought into the enclosure the mahouts seemed unused to the work they now had to do in such a dense crowd of elephants. There was not room enough for the noosers to go in on foot, and the constant movement of the crowd surging round and round made it very difficult to get nooses on their feet from the outside. This work requires experience which the Nepalese had not previously had, in what seems a most dangerous work. But though the mahouts had spears with which to prick the trunks of any will ones which might attempt to touch them I never saw one offer to do so Many of the captured elephants now seemed very tired and thirsty, as well they might be after such days and nights as they had endured, and we never thought that the young ones would have survived; but though it took three days before the whole thirty-three elephants were finally tied up and pulled out of the enclosure, not one was seriously hurt, though several of the oldest were released as not being worth the trouble of training.

A correspondent in Brussels relates the ingenious method by which the people of the Belgian town of Menin circumvented the German order town of Menin circumvented the German order to salute German officers. According to the terms of this order, every man was compelled to take off his hat when he found himself in the presence of one of the Kaiser's officers, and a refusal to do so was provided for by severe punishment. The male inhabitends of Menin thereupon decided not to wear hats at all, and, respite the inconvenience, colds, and influenza, they steadfastly adhered to his determination. Unable to force Belgians to wear hats agaist their will, the Gercan authorities have now cancelled the order.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

There were two games played yesterday, the Men's Doubles being postponed and a semi-final in the mixed Doubles substituted owing to the indisposition of England. As he and his partners are still in both these events, it is to be hoped he will soon be fit to play. A large number of onlookers turned out, the courts played well and there was no disturbing rain.

Most of the spectators gathered at first to the court on which the two Navroji's played and, as remarked in former when, it was no certainty which would win. As a matter of fact, we have seen J. A. D. in very much better form than on this occasion and N. F. won much more decisively both on the score and actual play than was anticipated even by those who expected him to win. He was the more aggressive all through, and his drives to the back corners of the court were remarkably accurate. He was inclined to be weak at back hand shots, and his service is not difficult, but when he drove his opponent well back he ran up to the net and, with good volleying, was hard to pass. J. A. D. seemingly went out to tire his opponent and saved himself by not attempting to get at shots which he seemed unlikely to reach. Taking things rather easily, he lost the first set quite comfortably, but in the second brought off many very pretty shots. He passed the other cleverly at the net, but his lobs were generally not well judged. "J." won the first game, but then "N.F." went off with the next five and with one each to ik the set. After each had won one, "J" went to the head at 3-1, then one each saw him at 4-2 only to lose the next four in succession, the last being a long game with "deuce" called five times. The winner now has to meet Rangarao or Engineer in the final, but he will have to do better than he did against the former in a recent practice game

It was, on their fast play, expected that Jackson and Mrs. Nelson would beat Portlock and Mrs. Anstey, but it was a good thing for them that they just squeezed home in the first set, as the next went against them. Jackson, except in the last, was not as good as of late, but his reach served him very well and he scored heavily at the net. Mrs. Nelson put the usual amount of strength into her strokes, but was inclined to hit just out of the back line. Mrs Anstey played better than ever and came in for frequent applause for her lobs and the way she took several of Jackson's killing shots. Portlock played a steady game and his discretion near the net was needy, but after a brilliant second set he went to pieces. Jackson and Mrs. Nelson began well with the first two games, they were caught then went to 4-2 only to be level again. Lost won in turn, Portlock and Mrs. Anstery then leading at 7-6. The next brought ten fourteen pair level and after losing one they went out with three in succession. Afterwhile, it was extraordinary that the losers should promptly go off with a love set. They continued a sequence of eight games by going to 2-0 in the next, but from here Jackson and Mrs. Nelson went right out with six in succession. The winners now have to meet Mr. and Mrs. England in succession.

Results were:—

Jackson and Mrs. Nelson beat Portlock and Mrs. Anstey, 10-8, 0-6, 6-2.

N. F. Naoroji beat J. A. D. Naoroji, 6-2, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jackson and Yates v. J. Naoroji and Engineer.

The postponement of the Men's Doubles will probably mean that the finals will go into next week.

GENERAL NAWABZADA OBAIDULLA KHAN'S HORSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—General Nawabzada, who has run his horses in the Bombay meeting, runs them for pure love of seeing his horses run in the races,—the order given is that they all run on their merits. So far as misleading the investors on the Tote, it is the last thought the stable would have. In the race Parkhill ran in on 7th Extra, the horse was badly cut on the back tendon in the hurdle race at Poona and was two and half months in hospital. It was his first run and the jockey's explanation was that he seemed never to run truly balanced. In a big racing stable like the Nawabzada's accidents must happen,—Lady Muriel for instance was badly cut about through being galloped on in the 4th Extra, which extinguished any possible chance of her winning. I may mentoin also that Longboat, who ran on Saturday, has never actually recovered from the severe race he had in the Bombay Derby. Also if the public look up the Poona racing they will notice there is a big difference of the weights. General Nawabzada loves horses, and since his accident a few years ago in the Polo field, his only pastime is to see his horses run with the colours up. I am sure the public who invest on the General's horses always have a true run for their money. If only India was blessed with a few more real good light-weight jockeys, who have had experience abroad, there would be fewer complaints daily heard of horses being interfered with and jockeys coming in half crippled through being knocked on to the railing. It would help the public I am sure in seeing their fancies much nearer to the winning post, I am certain, if there was a rule compelling jockeys to report to the Stewards when they are interfered with; also to encourage light weight apprentices to come to India by giving them a 4lb. allowance until they have won, say 3 or 4 races, would help a great deal. It is a common report in nearly every race of jockeys being badly interfered with. This naturally is not explained to the Stewards for obvious reasons, and until there is a rule compelling jockeys to report any interference, the public will never understand why their particular fancies run bad.—Yours etc.,

R. BENCE,
Trainer to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan.

Bombay, March 8.

[We gladly publish Mr. Bence's letter, though the appeal of Our Racing Correspondent for an explanation was addressed to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan and none other. Moreover, Mr. Bence's letter begs the question, which, as put by our Racing Correspondent, was, "Why he (General Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan) deemed it necessary to run Longboat in the Aleppo Plate, when the result as disclosed showed that Haify, at the weights, was immeasurably superior to Longboat?" Mr. Bence supplies a good reason for not running Longboat but he does not explain *why* the horse was run, which is what the public would like to know, especially as it now appears that he was not in condition to win. We will leave our Racing Correspondent to deal with the other curious arguments put forward.—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."]

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY PALACE.

The last three performances of the second edition of "Robinson Crusoe" will be given to night at 6.30 and 10 and to-morrow at 6-30. The pantomine is going very strong, and is well worth a visit. The 10 o'clock show to-morrow night will be given at the Colaba Racquet Court.

On Thursday night another big pantomime "Dick Wittington and his Cat," and Mr. Marks is hopeful of beating all records with this.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus arrived safely in Bombay yesterday morning, and all the arrangements have been expeditiously carried out to ensure the success of the grand opening performance which takes place at Charni Road this evening.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill, aged (by wire).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Pretty Gold Sort, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch nth am m Santa Barbara, 4 years.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Gussy's b e g North, aged.
Mr. Gussy's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-12, aged.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss, 5 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
Mr. W. Priestley's br e m Katharos, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Smith's ch aus g Lord Reay, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's bl aus g First Venture, 5 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b e m Dorothy Foster by Pericles Belle-Thrush, 3 years.

DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Mr. A. S. Oomer and Nawab Najafali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer, 6 yrs.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, 6 years.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Nakib, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You, 13-3, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½, aged.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington, 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. Gussy's g a h Sweden, 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk, 13-3½.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainawa, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam, 14-0.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, (by wire) 13-2½.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer and Nawab Najafali Khan's b a h Lotus, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 13-1½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-2½.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Bharucha's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-2½.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's b a h Abdul, 13-3½.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½.
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's g a h Sayel, 13-1½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Bay, 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir, 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Baltic, 13-2½.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0.
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Chungiz, 14 0.
Mr. Abdoola Parae' g a h Cardiff, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Tawdry, 13-3.
Mr. R. K. Esmail's ch a h Matador, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasir Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Specs, 13-3½.
Mr. P. Jivanjee's g a h Marigold, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Mr. H. Jamstjee's roan a h Kaiumers, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 13-3½.
Mr. Aziz's g a h Hongkong, (by wire), 13-3.
Messrs. E. & P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2.
Mr. Pillcum's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0.
Messrs. P. Jivajee and H. Kadum's b a h Moscow, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13-2½.
Mr. Mahomed Ally's g a h Crisis, 13-3½.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 12-2½.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and Shaik Esmail's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's g a h Scots Grey, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 13-3½.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Roquelaure, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Lands End 14-0.

PAPERCHASE IN CALCUTTA.

MR. EVERS WINS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Calcutta Paperchase Cup over four miles of fairly stiff country was won easily this morning by Mr. Evers on "Farthing Bun." Nine competitors started. Order of finishing was:—Mr. Evers, Mr. Main, Mr. F. L. Walker, Mr. Galstaun, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Smith, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Eddis and Mr. Taylor. The paper was laid by Messrs. Damiano and Pike. The Governor of Bengal presented the trophy to the winner. There was a large gathering of spectators. The gathering was a very successful one and no mishaps occurred.

TO MOTORISTS.

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HIGH GRADE TAILOR,
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BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, MARCH 16TH TO APRIL 3RD, 1915.

CHAIRMAN OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE
THE HON'BLE SIR P. M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTOR: PROFESSOR PATRICK GEDDES.

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPENED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ON TUESDAY MARCH 16TH., AT 5.30 P. M.

THE EXHIBITION CONSISTS LARGELY OF MATTER BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND. It will be open daily from 7-30 to 11-0 a.m. and 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

DEMONSTRATIONS will be given daily at 8.30 a.m., and 5-0 p.m., by Professor Geddes and others Professor Geddes will deliver A COURSE OF LECTURES on Town Planning at the Exhibition. The lectures will be given daily from March 17th to March 30th (except on Saturdays and Sundays) at 6-30 p.m.

For tickets of admission to the opening ceremony and to the lectures and demonstrations application should be made to the Secretary, Bombay Town Planning Exhibition Committee, Secretariat, Bombay.

BEGG'S WHISKY

By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.

The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
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Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
Sold by all Stores.

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ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
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IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL — — MOTOR SPIRIT
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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150°
Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 9, 1915.

A STATESMANLIKE BUDGET.

A study of the history of Indian finance, commencing from 1860 when the budgetary system was introduced by our first and highly accomplished financial expert, Mr. Wilson, the founder of the "Economist" would reveal that never during the long tract of years that has since intervened has the Government of India had to frame a financial statement such as that which the European war has imposed on them. It is impossible to conceive to what embarrassments and financial straits they might have been driven had the resources and the revenues of the Empire been no better, or even a little better, than they were in 1860. The most resourceful finance minister would have been at a loss to meet the heavy expenditure Lord Hardinge's Government has been called upon to incur, not only for the internal defences of the country and its frontiers, but to send six thousand miles away a great Indian military force, fully equipped, an expedition as unparalleled in the efficiency of its training as in its size in the annals of India as the war itself. If, then, the Government of India is in a position to meet millions of expenditure without strain or embarrassment, and yet place no burden of additional taxation upon the people, it requires no stretch of imagination for even the man in the street to realise the immense economic and financial progress the country has made during the last half century. Despite many blunders of great magnitude, despite much extravagance, it must be acknowledged in justice to the Government, that it has vastly stimulated the economic progress of the country enabling it to boast to-day a magnificent inland and seaborne trade, and show a revenue bordering on a hundred million pounds, besides stupendous assets by way of productive railways, irrigation works, vast improvements in the means of communication, and millions of reserves in gold and silver. Despite a large reduction of the salt duty and the diminution of the opium revenue to the irreducible minimum, the revenue stands to-day at over 88 million pounds!

Yet, under the extraordinary circumstances in which the finances of the country are situated, owing to the war, Sir William Meyer deserves credit for a feat of extremely sagacious and practical statesmanship in the way in which he proposes to find ways and means to meet the deficit of the current and coming years. He seems to have carefully reconnoitred all available resources before thinking of imposing fresh taxation. In the first place his cash balances are stronger than what they ought to be. He will have available at the end of the current year a balance of 21 millions when he need not have more than 16 millions all told. That is the first great asset on which he can draw to wipe away five out of nine millions of deficit. And he has at hand a million of Savings Bank deposits to fall upon. He relies upon another million or thereabouts from the Famine Relief Fund. If, fortunately, there is no famine that sum will go for reduction of debt, and he will use it for meeting the deficit and when the times are more cheerful and prosperous, after the close of hostilities, he should be able to make refunds to the various accounts from which he proposes at present to stem the deficit. Again, he has wisely found a million as usual for irrigation works while he has cut down the railway grant to eight millions. Here too great discrimination and foresight has been displayed. What is the use of importing crores worth of railway materials which, even if ordered immediately, may not be ready for another twelve months? The railway companies will not want them and they might with the reduced grant very carefully complete all existing works which would then be made at once productive. He has made cautious provision, again to keep exchange steady near about the gold point, and has so arranged for sterling bills for next year as to place the Secretary of State in an easy position. This will be due to the large sum for Army charges which in other circumstances would have to be provided for here for the customary annual remittance. Indeed, he has so carefully surveyed his financial committals and resources and has so arranged to provide what may be called a private clearing house between himself and the Secretary of State that he should be able, without any extraneous help to meet all liabilities for the coming year as they arise. Here we discern the experienced wisdom of the far-sighted merchant,—how available resources may be used to set off liabilities against assets without the least disturbance. In short all that prudent financing and practical experience could suggest has been brought into play. It requires no ordinary consideration to bring about the happy equilibrium the Finance Minister has so skilfully achieved. And it is here that banking and business men will appreciate his keen foresight. A less trained or experienced Minister, with only a superficial acquaintance with the problems that have arisen and the circumstances, might have rushed into a financial morass, devised odious taxation and foundered. For these reasons we are able more greatly to appreciate the more the unassuming manner and the serene spirit in which Sir William Meyer has conceived and framed his budget.

Of course, we cannot shut our eyes to two facts which necessarily present themselves to our consideration. Firstly, there is the contingency of a deficient rainfall and consequent scarcity, which would disturb the nicely laid out scheme, should unfortunately the contingency become an accomplished fact. On the other hand, although he has cast up the expenditure on the assumption that the war may continue till the end of March 1916, it is not unlikely it may be over sooner. In that case the excess expenditure forecasted would go a great way to meet the cost of famine in case it should unhappily overtake the land. If not, the Finance Minister will be able to extinguish a large part of his borrowings and may be no worse off than he was at the close of March 1914. But is seems that Sir William has well balanced these contingencies and perhaps holds another trump card up his sleeve which he will play at the right moment.

WEATHER AND WAR.

The weather conditions have proved a most important factor in the land campaign both in the eastern and western theatres, and much has appeared in the various reports published showing how the armies have been assisted or hindered by favourable or adverse conditions. But weather conditions have also proved a factor in the region of air and water, and the enemy seems to have seized the favourable opportunities for raiding England. It appears clear from a comparison of the barometer readings and the raids made in recent months, that the weather conditions have been closely watched by the Germans, so that all their attempts to reach England up to date have been made under the most favourable circumstances. The naval and military authorities have not been blind to this fact, and several months ago took certain precautions to prevent the Germans benefiting from the elaborate and successful British system of weather observation. The circulation of the daily weather report of the Meteorological Office has been suspended since last October; newspapers publish only curtailed reports, and contain no weather forecasts, save colourless ones. Even in these there is no mention of forecasts of atmospheric pressure or wind movements. In spite of these precautions we have every reason to believe the Germans are kept thoroughly informed of impending changes in the atmosphere, wind direction and force, and weather conditions generally in the North Sea region. They may not be so complete as before, but a regular system of telegrams from the neutral territories, Azores, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and their own stations at Heligoland and Cuxhaven, are of the greatest service to German scientists in making forecasts. According to American newspapers the Germans have attached to their aviation staff several men of high repute in the scientific world for the purpose of determining weather conditions and keeping the staff duly informed. Professor Schwarzschild is said to have a military meteorological station at Namur erected in the interests of the dirigibles and aeroplanes.

An examination of some of the figures now available appear to justify the conclusion that the Germans only venture on these enterprises when stable conditions of atmospheric pressure are likely to be prolonged. From November 21st to December 24th the barometer was below 30 inches, and on five days below 29 inches, with strong winds and general atmospheric disturbance. On December 24 and 25 the barometer had risen above 30 inches. This fact would indicate a stable condition of the air. It was on Christmas Eve an enemy aeroplane flew over Dover, dropping a bomb, but doing no damage, and on Christmas Day one was observed over Sheerness. This stable condition lasted only 36 hours but that was sufficient to allow the German aviators to make the two journeys. On December 26th the barometer fell and remained below 30 inches up to January 17 when it attained a stable condition. In the night of the 19th the Germans carried out a raid on Yarmouth and the adjacent country. There is therefore a very close relation between the air conditions as shown by the barometer and the air raids made by the enemy. Rain is also a factor to be considered, for the presence of rain in the air would increase the weight of a Zeppelin envelope, and would hamper the free movement of the machine and cause it to fly at a low altitude.

The sea raids appear to have been made in the best atmospheric conditions. They were made when there was comparatively little wind and a smooth sea prevailed. Had there been high winds the atmosphere would have been clear and the raiders would have had little chance of escaping the sea scouts. Our foes did not forget the darkness of the nights just before and after the new moon. The chances of future raids on England are getting less as the days lengthen and the nights shorten. The broken weather in England was the cause of much grumbling, but when it is remembered that the country has doubtless had in these strong winds and gales, and the drenching rains, a strong ally, the spirit of gratitude will take the place of the grumbling spirit. Our naval and military advisers are not negligent of the importance of the weather readings, and though they are not likely to slacken any of their precautions in times when air raids are not probable, they will exercise a closer watch on those days when the enemy is likely to take advantage of the weather conditions.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Corporation.

The Bombay Corporation did yesterday what they have not done for some months,—got through the full agenda of sixty items in one sitting. There were 65 items on the agenda, but five of them concerned reports of committees and these were not ready. These are, of course, mostly contentious matters, and had they been ready it is safe to assume that it would have taken the Corporation a full month to dispose of them. The only item which elicited serious opposition yesterday was the proposal to spend Rs. 5,000 a year on a telephone to Tansa. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Wacha and others opposed this proposal on the ground that a telephone was unnecessary, but eventually the resolution was carried. The letter from Mr. E. D. Tarwalla, suggesting a new method of electing the President of the Corporation was read, but it left the meeting cold. Nobody had anything to say on the subject and the letter was "recorded."

The French and the Indian Troops.

There have been many notable tributes paid to the Indian troops in France by the people of the country. Further testimony of the gentle gratitude of the French people is contained in a letter from the second son of Rai Sahib K. B. Mookerjee, at present in France as personal assistant to the Director-General of Field Post Offices, who writes to his father to say Indians are being treated right royally by the French, who refuse point blank to accept payment for anything in the way of edibles, the usual remark being:—"You have come to fight for us and we cannot expect payment for a little food." The writer complains of bitter cold and the dearness of cigars. The British Government, he states, "are looking after our comforts in every way."

Discovery of an Aramaic Inscription.

A most interesting Aramaic inscription carved on a marble column has been discovered at Taxila by Sir John Marshall. It is, says "The Pioneer," the first Aramaic inscription that has come to light in India, and it will, therefore, attract much attention in the archaeological world. The old Indian writing known as Kharoshthi is, however, closely related to the Aramaic script. Geographically the Aramaic languages may be defined as the Semitic dialects originally current in Mesopotamia and adjacent tracts. The possibilty of a somewhat intimate connexion between Mesopotamia and India has often been suggested. There is too the statement of Herodotus that about 510 B. C., Scylase was sent by Darius to the Indus Valley and added an Indian province to the Persian Empire. We may take it that the inscription at Taxila gives a connecting link between India and the countries to the west, and to go further it may afford evidence of Persian rule on the borders of India in the period of Darius' greatest power.

Presentation of White Gloves.

At the Ganjam Sessions Court in the Madras Presidency a curious time-honoured ceremony took place on the 1st of this month. The Public Prosecutor presented the judge with a pair of white gloves, as there was no sessions case to be tried at this sessions. The occasion, apart from its revival of an old ceremonial, was unique because this was the third time during the last six years that such a happy event had occurred, and the Public Prosecutor congratulated the district on this. This custom is observed both in England and Scotland, but it does not seem to be much in vogue in India. As the Public Prosecutor said, the object of presenting the white gloves is to signify that the particular sessions was spotless, that is to say not stained by any crime. Only once before in Salem, a few years ago, has this presentation taken place. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Srinivas Rao, said in reply that the administrative efficiency consisted in two things; one the detection of crimes and another prevention. Of these two, the latter was the best and surest sign of progress, and it was to be hoped that many more occasions like this would occur in that happy district.

The Spanish Prisoner Becomes a Belgian.

Most of our readers, we suppose, have heard of the Spanish Prisoner, though none, we hope, have been victimised by that enterprising ruffian. It is interesting to learn from "Truth" that the gang who run this swindle have changed their methods. The Spanish political victim who is dying, and sometimes actually dies, in prison, and who only wants his correspondent to accept half of his hidden wealth in consideration of becoming guardian to his daughter, has now become a Belgian who, on the death of his master at the siege of Liege, fled to Spain with £20,000 worth of Bank of England notes. It appears that a large number of swindling letters in this form are now being sent to England, and a warning has been issued to the public on the subject by New Scotland Yard in London. It may be anticipated that similar letters will find their way to India sooner or later, and recipients should be on their guard accordingly. Probably the new form of the swindle, like the old, will be worked successfully in spite of all warnings, but timely exposure of the new fraud may save at least some intended victims.

Baluchistan Agency.

Some interesting details are given of the methods employed by the Baluchi tribes to keep order among themselves in the recently issued report of the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency. It must be remembered that there are no less than 52 Baluchi tribes, independent of British authority, near the frontier, each governed by its own chief and by its own peculiar traditional laws. They are primitive, cruel and bloodthirsty by nature, and ready to resort, at a moment's notice, to the knife, till a stray quarrel developes into a family vendetta. It will be seen thus that it is a difficult task to keep order among such a turbulent and fierce people. Last year, however, fortunately passed without any serious disturbances, although there was no lack of minor everyday events such as cattle-lifting, frontier raids, etc. There was one case of kidnapping of some importance. In this instance the notorious outlaw Jalai, kidnapped the Levy Thanadar and four district levies, and promptly sent an ultimatum to the British authorities that unless Rs. 20,000 were forthcoming he would kill each and all of the prisoners. In response to this the Government officials threatened to treble the reward offered for the arrest of Jalai, if he injured any of the captives. This proved an effective method of dealing with this turbulent ruffian as he realised that if the Indian Government put their threat into execution his life would not be worth a moment's purchase.

Counter-measures.

The Indian Government did not remain passive after this threat. They declared "barampta" against the Gilzai tribesmen who had sheltered this desperado. By this means all the members of this community were caught, together with their flocks and belongings, wherever they could be found. This prompt measure brought the tribesmen to their knees in a very short time. By this action the Gilzais were compelled to persuade the Afghan authorities to apprehend the outlaw and to bring him to book, as they saw no loophole from the net cast for them, and Jalai himself must have discovered that it was better to surrender the prisoners than to lose his head to men who would be only too glad to get rich quickly. So the outlaw surrendered the prisoners in about two months' time, although the condition of the roads on account of the deep snow was impossible, and intercommunication difficult. In the bargain Jalai did not profit by a single pice, and it was well that he did not, otherwise there would have been no lack of imitators among such an adventurous people, and life would have become most insecure. The Indian Government have adopted, with the best results, the system of self-governing by the tribes themselves with collective responsibility for individual wrongdoing, and for this purpose there is the "jirga" or Council of Elders, who punish the offender not with the purpose of retaliation, but for effecting good to the complaint.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party returned to Delhi yesterday afternoon.

INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 8.

A press communique states:—Preliminary estimates of yield have been made in various provinces and on the area now reported under wheat crop the outturn may be taken at ten and a half million tons provided that normal weather conditions prevail until the crop is harvested.

In previous years the acreage shewn in the final memorandum has exceeded that shewn in the March forecast by about one million acres and although some advance on the figure of 32,028,000 acres now reported may be expected this further increase may not for special reasons be so large as usual this year.

The final memorandum will not be issued until May but this year special arrangements have been made to publish an intermediate forecast about the middle of April as it should then be possible to forecast with reasonable accuracy the final acreage and outturn.

Captain A. S. Winder, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to the medical charge of Brigade Laboratory, Fyzabad.

Miss E. H. Winton and Miss A. M. Mitchell have been appointed nursing sisters.

The Karachi Port Trust have approved a scheme for the improvement of the lower harbour at a cost of 25¼ lakhs of rupees. The scheme provides the same working draught as for the proposed new west wharfage, namely 32 feet below low water. Allowance is made in the estimate for four swinging moorings to be set back from the channel.

Information reaches the "Daily Express" New York correspondent from a semi-official source that the Hohenrzollern family have made heavy purchases of New York State Bonds, issued last year, for use in the event of the Kaiser or his relatives being compelled to leave Germany. These Bonds, for £10,200,000, cover canal and highway improvements and bear 4½ per cent. interest. The sale was conducted by the State on the auction principle on the 21st January, 1914. A Syndicate was formed by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and the William A. Reid Company, and it secured the entire issue, offering 106,077 for 100 each dollar Bond and outbidding 495 competitors. Since then, large blocks of amounts unknown have been transferred to the Hohenzollerns.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CHANAK FORTS ATTACKED.

PROPOSED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

BIG BATTLE DEVELOPING IN POLAND

The Queen Elizabeth on Saturday bombarded from the Gulf of Saros the forts defending Chanak in the Dardanelles. The battleships in the Dardanelles simultaneously bombarded Dardanus and Soghandere.

The French Ministry of War announces that in view of the situation in the Dardanelles it has decided to concentrate an expeditionary force in North Africa, in readiness to embark at a moment's notice and proceed wherever required.

A submarine chased the Blue Funnel liner Lingchow for half an hour off Land's End on Thursday. The submarine had to come to the surface to develop her speed and the Lingchow turned back and the engineers worked their hardest and enabled her to escape.

The Allies are progressing north of Arras, carrying trenches. The losses of the enemy are said to be considerable. They have also made progress in Champagne and the Vosges.

Reuter's special correspondent, who is visiting the British Headquarters, makes a very satisfactory report on the appearance of the troops and animals on the western front, and goes so far as to state the health of the Indians is better than when in India.

It is unofficially reported that British and French aeroplanes dropped bombs [illegible] Zeppelin near Bethune on Wed[illegible]day and brought her down.

Official statement issued in Petrograd says the Russians are advancing vigorously in the Mlava region, where 517 prisoners have been captured. Fighting in the region of the river Pilitza, on the left of the Vistula, is assuming the character of a great battle.

"Citizens are strictly forbidden to enter into conversation with soldiers going to the front." This was the announcement painted in red and black letters which, says the "Daily Express" correspondent, met my eyes the moment I emerged from the Munich Central Station. The strange inscription covered the whole length of a large yellow painted board attached to an electric light standard in the Bayerstrasse. Later I came across numerous repetitions of this prohibition in other parts of the city. I asked the Manager of a cafe opposite the Odeon Theatre to explain the reason for this notice. He said that the authorities had circulated the order to checkmate the anti-war propaganda carried on by peace partisans.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHANAK DEFENCES.

FUTILE CHASE BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

ATTACK ON FORTS DEFENDING CHANAK.

QUEEN ELIZABETH IN GULF OF SORAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 8.

A Paris communiqué says the Queen Elizabeth, on the 6th instant, bombarded from the Gulf of Saros the forts Hamidieh Tabia and Hamidieh Sultanieh, defending Chanak. The battleships in the Dardanelles simultaneously bombarded Dardanus and Soghandere.

FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

TO BE CONCENTRATED IN NORTH AFRICA.

PARIS, March 7.

The Ministry of War announces that in view of the situation in the Dardanelles it has decided to concentrate an expeditionary force in North Africa, in readiness to embark at a moment's notice and proceed wherever required.

BATTERIES SILENCED.

TURKS' WILD SHOOTING.

ATHENS, March 7.

The forts on the heights of Smyrna have been silenced. An English squadron is bombarding the forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna.

The British squadron, headed by the Queen Elizabeth, resumed operations yesterday. It penetrated into the Gulf of Saros, and immediately poured a heavy fire on the Turkish batteries on the heights. The first shots silenced a Turkish battery. The Turks' shooting was wild. British vessels also went into the Straits and continued the attack on the interior forts.

COUNCIL OF GRECIAN EX-PREMIERS.

ATHENS, March 8.

The Council of ex-Premiers, held under the presidency of the King, included Messrs. Venizelos, Dragoumis, Theotokis, Rhalli and General Dousmanis. Huge crowds cheered M. Venizelos.

The King has offered the Premiership to M. Zaimis, who has asked for 24 hours to consider the matter.

RAILWAY TICKET INSPECTOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has convicted Greenway, travelling ticket inspector, East Indian Railway, for causing hurt to a passenger by pushing him down from a moving train and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

The opening ceremony of the King Edward VII Hospital at Ichalkaranji was performed yesterday by Mrs. Wodehouse wife of the Political Agent of Kolhapore.

Mr. Laden, D.S.P., Jalpaiguri, is likely to succeed Sirdar Bhimdal Bahadur, D.S.P., Darjeeling, who retires very shortly after having put in over forty years' service. It will be remembered that Sirdar Bhimdal accompanied the Princes of Tibet to England for their education and had the honour of an introduction to the King-Emperor.

Two tigers were spotted in a patch of elephant grass at Chamukdanji, Siliguri District, by a small party of guns, who went out on the 2nd instant when they bagged a panther and two cheetahs. There were not enough elephants with the party to get the tigers out into the open on this occasion, so a shoot is being organised on a larger scale in the hope of bagging them. Tigers have been becoming troublesome of late in this district and some of the residents are pressing for issue of more regular passes to shoot them.

CHASED BY SUBMARINE.

BRITISH STEAMER'S ESCAPE.

ENGINEERS' FINE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

A submarine chased the Blue Funnel liner Lingchow for half an hour off Land's End on Thursday.

As there were six neutral ships ahead of the Lingchow and the submarine had to come to the surface to develop her speed, the Lingchow turned back and the engineers worked their hardest and enabled her to escape.

The British ensign was flying throughout.

EXPLOIT OF THE THORDIS.

SEMI-OFFICIALLY ADMITTED IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.

A semi-official telegram from Berlin admits that the collier Thordis rammed a submarine, but claims that the latter was only slightly damaged and returned to port.

THE LA TOURRAINE.

LONDON, March 7.

The liner Rotterdam is standing by "La Touraine." The fire on the latter is apparently under control.

JAPAN AND TSINGTAU.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF JAPANESE POLICY,

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio wiring on Feb. 1, states that the following may be regarded as a definite statement of Japanese policy with regard to Tsingtau:

Japan loyally assisting Great Britain, protecting commerce, and to establish business in the Far East on peaceful footing, declared war on Germany. After a few weeks' campaign they took possession of Tsingtau, a fortress which the German Ambassador to Tokio on the day he left Japan said would prove as difficult to take as Port Arthur. The garrison of Tsingtau surrendered without striking an effective blow in its own defence. There was not much glory in the taking, it is true. One can only applaud the wisdom of the garrison of Tsingtau. There was at least much of the first law of nature and of humanity in the act of surrender. Anyhow, Japan and England took Tsingtau from Germany.

But what about the conditions? Japan's ultimatum to Germany asked for the surrender of Tsingtau before Sept. 15 in the interest of the peace of the Far East and with a view to its ultimate return to China. Most ultimatums end really with an "or." Either Germany must have complied finally with the demands of the ultimatum and its terms or as surely the terms or of the ultimatum would no longer hold, and Japan would take independent action. This was the alternative, and Japan, with Great Britain, took Tsingtau, "vi et armis," from Germany, who had ignored the ultimatum, and in effect lost all right to claim any of its terms.

CHINA HAS NO CLAIM.

Tsingtau was held by Germany under a lease of 99 years, granted by China, some fifteen years ago. The seizure of the property does not cancel the lease on either side. China has no claim just now, however, on Tsingtau. China surely has no interest except what is reversionary.

Tsingtau ultimately must be returned to China, it is true, but Japan in loyalty to her ally cannot return now to China property and interests that must be considered still as of debatable ownership.

Can Japan be expected, without more ado or settlement, to hand back to China this leased territory which Japanese and British troops blockaded for two months at a cost of perhaps £5,000,000?

JAPAN WILL KEEP HER WORD.

But Japan will keep her word. She would have observed the terms of the ultimatum if Germany had quietly and peacefully handed over the fortress before Sept. 15.

The treaties Japan has made with Great Britain and with America to preserve the territorial integrity of China will be kept as surely as Japan has kept all other treaties and agreements. None of the treaty-making Powers up to the present has successfully laid at the door of Japan a charge of breach of a single one of her international treaties or of any agreement she is in national honour bound to uphold and maintain.

The Kissengunge-Matigora line having now been completed, a survey has been begun of the Thakurgunge-Sikti line, a distance of 62 miles, which is to run through Purneah to Sikti on the frontier of Nepal, through communication with Siliguri being obtained through Purneah. The survey is being done by the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway.

STILL PROGRESSING.

ALLIES' FURTHER SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

ENEMY'S CONSIDERABLE LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 7.

The afternoon communique says:—We are progressing at Notre Dame de Lorette, carrying trenches. The losses of the enemy are considerable. We have made slight progress in Champagne, also northward of Perthes and Beau Sejour.

We have carried in the Vosges the summits of the Little and Great Reichackerkopf. Two counter-attacks were completely repulsed.

We also captured Imburg, near Sultzeren. This success was completed by the capture further north of Hill No. 856.

Finally, at Hartmannsweiler we repelled an attack of a German battalion with heavy loss, making numerous prisoners.

PROGRESS IN THE VOSGES.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Mar. 8.

Last evening's communique said.—Four German counter-attacks at Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras, failed.

We gained a footing in a strongly fortified wood west of Perthes and captured prisoners north of Perthes.

We also gained ground on a ridge north of Mesnil and captured another trench north of Beau Sejour.

We repulsed a counter-attack in Consenvoye Wood, north of Verdun, made progress on the flanks at Reichsackerkopf, the Vosges, and repulsed five counter-attacks at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

ALLIED AIRMEN'S EXPLOIT.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in North-eastern France says that British and French aeroplanes dropped bombs on a Zeppelin near Bethune on Wednesday and brought her down.

CALCUTTA BOMB TRAGEDY.

TRIAL BEFORE SPECIAL HIGH COURT TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Special Tribunal of High Court presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Mukerjee and Holmwood sat to-day to hear the case in which Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta is charged with throwing a bomb at the house of Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of Police, at Mussalmanpura Lane, Calcutta which killed head-constable Rambhajan Sing and wounded two constables and another man. Sir S. P. Sinha for the Crown opened the case. He said on the 25th November last some four or five men came along that lane. Two of them threw two bombs, one exploded inside a room and the other near the outer door. The second bomb killed the head constable and wounded two other constables. This bomb was said to have been thrown by the accused who was found in that lane, at some distance from the house, wounded with a revolver near his head. The accused was bleeding at the time. The case is proceeding.

FIGHTING FIT.

CONDITION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

INDIANS IN PERFECT PHYSICAL CONDITION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 6.

Reuter's special correspondent, who is visiting the British Headquarters, says that to judge by the appearance of troops and animals, one might suppose that four months' fighting and floundering in mud and water was good for horses and men. Sickness is far below the average in peace time at home.

Doleful speculations in England of the awful sufferings which the Indians must be enduring from the rain and cold and misery of an outrageous winter are belied by the facts. The health of the Indians is better than when in India.

He adds: We saw several thousand Indians yesterday and to-day on the march and in billets. All were in perfect physical condition. We witnessed, to-day, a route march of an Indian cavalry division with field transport, and a finer or more martial lot of soldiers cannot be imagined; they were erect and resolute of bearing, and their mastery of their mounts was perfect. Their accoutrement told its own tale, and the horses are a joy to the eye, fitter than when they landed.

SINGAPORE MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

SINGAPORE, Mar. 8.

At a meeting of local Mahomedans a resolution was passed expressing the "absolute loyalty of the Mahommedans, which never has and never will change."

The Colonial Secretary attended the meeting.

A PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

SENTENCE OF FOUR MONTHS SET ASIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 8.

The conviction and sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed on Dattatrya Sadashive Date, a pleader in Poona City, by Captain Malony, Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, for receiving stolen property was to-day set aside by Mr. Kincaid, District Judge of Poona.

A similar sentence passed at the same time on D. M. Ake, a law student, was confirmed.

Both the men had been charged by the police with purchasing stolen property from a man who was convicted of systematically stealing articles of various sorts from houses in Kirkee.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Calcutta share market was less active to-day in all branches, jute mill scripts being for the time practically neglected with lower rates accepted in certain cases.

The business reported in coal shares was unimportant. The feature of the market was the advance in Delbhoom Coal shares which rose to eighteen rupees twelve annas.

Government paper was done at Rs. 92-6-0.

SORABJI J. J. HIGH SCHOOL, SURAT.

A prize distribution gathering of the Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat was held on Saturday, in the Naginchand Zaverchand Institute, Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., Collector of Surat, presiding.

Boswell's house in Great Queen-street, London, disappearing under the pick of the housebreaker. In a letter which appears in "The Times" signed by Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Arthur Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Thos. Okey, Master of the Art Workers' Guild, 1914, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Lord Plymouth, Chairman of the National Trust, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, President of the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London, a vigorous protest against the demolition of the building is made.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

GREAT BATTLE DEVELOPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, March 8.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says our offensive continues on the left bank of the Niemen and north-west of Grodno. We have driven back the Germans beyond Sopozkine and Tivpsk.

We are also advancing vigorously in the Mlava region, where we have captured 517 prisoners.

We are advancing on a wide front in the forests of Augustowo.

The Fortress of Ossowiecs has repulsed two German attacks on its advanced works, and its guns have silenced two heavy batteries.

Fighting in the region of the River Pilitza, on the left of the Vistula, is assuming the character of a great battle.

Austrian attacks in the Carpathians, between the Rivers Ondava and San, continue.

A Russian counter-attack on Saturday night annihilated an Austrian detachment which had crossed the San.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F. Bird, Shropshires.

Second-Lieut. A. Dampier, Royal Fusiliers.

Major E. Gardiner, South Midland Engineers.

Lieutenant J. C. Tyndall, Dublin Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. T. H. Bowley, Leicesters.

Lieutenant W. Humfrey, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant H. K. Foster, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieut. E. Purchase, Royal Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. Hillier, Monmouthshire Regiment.

Lieutenant M. N. Thompson, West Kents.

Captain V. Watkins, Monmouthshire Regiment.

Captain G. Sadler, Third Dragoon Guards.

KILLED IN CAMEROONS.

Second-Lieut. Andrew, East Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Major A. Newland, Royal Artillery.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 7.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. E. H. Barker, Rifle Corps.

Major H. F. Bircham, Rifle Corps

Lieut. O. S. Davies, South Midland Engineers (Territorials).

Second-Lieut. H. Furse, 9th Lancers.

Captain W. Garrard, Irish Fusiliers.

Lieut. C. J. Phipps, Liverpools.

Lieut. D. Hamilton-Johnston, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. A. F. Renton, 11th Hussars.

Lieut. T. C. Tanner, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Captain F. Thackeray, Highland Light Infantry.

Captain A. G. Bruce, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieut. J. Burchell, London Regiment.

Lieut. F. A. Sharp, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieut. H. W. Wightwink, the Rangers.

Second-Lieut. B. A. Williams, Monmouths.

Captain F. J. Archer, Norfolks.

Second-Lieut. M. C. Bulteel, Royal Scots

Second-Lieut. H. G. Collins, Service Corps.

Captain E. G. Cross, 3rd Hussars.

Second-Lieut. Ellis, South Lancashires.

Captain P. Heelas, Artillery.

Captain H. Irving, Royal Lancasters.

Lieut. A. Jackson, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. L. G. Lawrence, Worcesters.

Lieut. L. M. Salmon, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieut. R. Mack-Scobie, Engineers

Lieut. D. Travers, Northumbrian Engineers (Territorials).

Lieut. R. Waddell-Dudley, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. V. Wadham, Hampshires (Flying Corps),

MISSING,

Second-Lieut. the Hon. W. A. Eden, Rifle Corps.

Captain R. O. Lagden, Rifle Corps.

Captain C. Poe, Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain G. E. Belliville, 16th Lancers.

Lieut. A. S. Fraser, Dorsets.

Lieut. Lord G. R. Grosvenor, Scots Guards.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

KILLED.

Lieut. P. M. Power, Medicals.

Captain H. Townsend-Green, Queen's Westminsters.

Second-Lieut. L. W. Wildsmith, The Rangers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. W. D. Vyvyan, Shropshire Light Infantry.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

MORE GRANTS FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

MR. DADABHOY'S MOTION NEGATIVED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Finance Member opened the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy moved that the allotment for Railways be reduced by fifty lakhs and that the amount so freed be allotted for the development of education and sanitation.

The motion was opposed both by the Finance Member and the Commerce Member and was negatived.

Mr. Dadabhoy withdrew his other resolution which asked that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces be replaced by a Chief Court after the Home Memer had assured him that if the scheme recommended would be accepted by the local Government, the Government of India would seriously consider it.

The second stage of the Budget discussion would be taken up at to-day's sitting.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. The attendance was small. Sir Harcourt Butler presided. After interpellations Sir William Meyer opened the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement.

ALLOTMENT FOR RAILWAYS.

MR. DADABHOY'S PROPOSAL FOR REDUCTION.

Mr. Dadabhoy moved that the allotment for railways in the coming year be reduced by fifty lakhs and that the amount so freed be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the development of education and sanitation. The mover said he was reluctant to suggest any change in the Budget Estimate for 1915-16 but for the conviction founded upon authoritative pronouncements of the Government that the claims of education and sanitation were paramount. After reviewing the previous Budget estimates and educational grants Mr. Dadabhoy said that the provincial expenditure under education and sanitation had been less by one million ninety thousand pounds in the current year, as against the Budget provision. The Finance Member had attributed this reduced expenditure partially at least to certain instructions issued by the Government of India. Certain other facts connected with the provincial expenditure on education, which must be within the knowledge of the Government, would prove the inaccuracy and, one might say, the injustice of the suggestion against the Provincial Governments. It was only fair to assume that any failure to employ the grants must have been due to unavoidable causes and not to any slackness on the part of the provinces to utilise the Imperial grants for education. In view of the Budget grants, the Provincial Governments want to put through their schemes as expeditiously as possible but as must be well-known the execution of individual schemes was delayed beyond the expected time-limit by unforeseen circumstances and the delay of land acquisition proceedings alone would account for much of the so-called inability of the Provincial Governments to spend the whole of the non-recurring grant within one year. It happened that the Provincial Governments had to their credit a large amount of cash early in the year which could be usefully employed towards the close of it and if the supply was suddenly withdrawn in the following year the results must prove disastrous for which the Provincial Governments in all fairness could not be blamed. It was worse than useless to place funds at the disposal of the Provincial Governments for schemes which could not be carried through forthwith and then to cut off the supply at a time when they could be continuing.

Mr. Dadabhoy said that it was time that the budgetted grant to the provinces should be a slight advance upon the revised estimate for the current year but it was insufficient for any reasonably large progress and that the large number of schemes that had been got ready within the year would be hung up indifferently. This would cause not only serious inconvenience but actual loss. The speaker further said the next year's provision for medical expenditure was less than the budget provision of the current year by £3,95,000 and was less than the revised estimate by £18,600. A heavy reduction in the allotment for sanitation had much to do with it.

From the Secretary's memorandum it was found that a non-recurring grant of 15.15 lakhs had been made in aid of sanitation and medical expenditure out of the Imperial revenues, as against 106.88 lakhs in 1913-14 and 41.36 lakhs in 1914-15, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 95,11,000. This could not be satisfactory. The speaker asked what was the grant of fifteen lakhs to the whole of India? How many schemes of sanitary improvement could it finance?

SMALL MARGIN OF PROFIT.

He said that out of the total allotment of eighteen million pounds sterling for the capital outlay on railways, fifty lakhs were provided for the construction of new lines and the speaker remained unconvinced both about the urgency and expediency of those allotments. The profitable nature of the railway enterprise, the speaker maintained, was doubtful. In good years there was a small margin of profit but as was pointed out by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson two years ago "as recently as in 1908-09 our railway system was worked at a net loss to the State." This year the net profit after meeting the interest charges had reached almost the vanishing point. It was true that economic and political considerations would justify railway expansion but the expansion in future must proceed on extremely cautious lines and should only be financed by the Government in a lean year when it was unavoidable. It did not matter much if the new construction was financed out of the surpluses provided no indication of a subsequent deficit was present at the time the allotment was made. Mr. Dadabhoy after criticising in detail the construction of the four lines for which fifty lakhs were alloted, as explained in the Secretary's memorandum, said the constructions were not of such primary importance as could not be put off If those lines disappeared from the next year's budget the reserve of fifteen lakhs became unnecessary and even with the construction provided for a 43 per cent. reserve was wholly unnecessary. He therefore claimed readjustment in the terms of his resolution.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported the resolution and pointed out that Mr. Dadabhoy had indicated the lines on which the additional grants should be made. He alluded to plague in Nagpur and Sind. The local Government did a great deal for the city in the past ten years and he held that the outbreak was an accident.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Mr. Clark gave a detailed account of the railway projects at present in hand and said that Mr. Dadabhoy's remarks in regard to educational and sanitary projects possibly being hung up would not apply to railways. It would be distinctly inconvenient to proceed with small line construction only when there were large surpluses which might be divided by large intervals Mr. Dadabhoy seemed to regard the new building in the same way as the purchase of a new hat, an individual piece of extravagance; that was not the case. The new lines were usually extensions of existing lines and to hold up their construction would only result in loss. Mr. Clark dwelt at length with the projects in question and maintained that it would be inexpedient to withhold the allotments that had been made. There was one very strong argument against the mover's proposal and that was its acceptance would lead to greater unemployment.

"We have now prepared to reserve funds for three new projects. The first of them, the Bismapur-Santragachi chord has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State but it has already been recognised as a most important work on account of the relief it will afford to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Unless we begin work at once all hope that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be relieved in this way before the next boom occurs, must be abandoned. Hon. members from the Madras Presidency would support our action reserving funds for the construction of the Penruti-Trichinopoly Railway. The delay in the commencement of this project has been a chronic cause of complaint for the best part of two decades. We hope though the matter is still under discussion to be able to commence work during the forthcoming year. The only other new project is comparatively a small one, the proposed Dholka-Danduka Railway. It is in fact but a part of a larger project for a railway from Ranpur to Dholka of which the Ranpur-Danduka section will be constructed at the expense of the Bhavnagar Durbar. We are under agreement with his Highness and the B. B. C. I. Railway is to undertake the construction of the two sections simultaneously and unless we reserve funds for commencing work upon the British section simultaneously and unless we reserve funds for commencing it we shall run the risk of failing to carry out our part."

The Maharaja Manindra Chundra Nandy in supporting the resolution said that he thought Mr. Dadabhoy had made out a good case for his suggestion, for new railways were not emergent works and the Government which were in favour of promoting education and sanitation could give a practicable proof of their intention by accepting the resolution.

Mr. Marshall Reid thought it was a most business-like budget and said the reduction in the railway estimate was already 33 per cent. He thought eight millions were the very least to meet the railway requirements. While sympathising with Mr. Dadabhoy he was unable to accept the resolution

NOT IN ORDER.

Sir William Meyer pointed out that the resolution was not in order and hoped that it would not be taken as a precedent in future. He defended the railway estimate as modest and pointed out that already very drastic curtailment was being effected representing one-third of the allotment of the past year. He spoke of the beneficent effect of Railway expansion and pointed out its effect on trade, famine, and comfortable travelling. He compared the figures of education and sanitation and railway grants in the past years and pointed out that the diminution in railways has been greater. He regretted he was unable to accept this resolution.

Mr. Abbot said he could not advocate a reduction of the railway estimate either in India or Burma.

Mr. Dadabhoy replying defended his resolution and asked if they were justified in using tax-payers' money for railway purposes. He said he was a warm supporter of railways but pointed out that Sir William Meyer had failed to make out a case for new railways. He hoped that there would be better provision next year and asked that the resolution be put to the Council.

It was negatived.

CHIEF COURT FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Dadabhoy next moved that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces be replaced by a Chief Court consisting of five judges or more. He said the resolution affected directly the judicial machinery of the Central Provinces and Berar but it had an indirect and considerable influence upon the goodwill and contentment of India as a whole. The impartial administration of justice was the bedrock of British Indian administration. After giving a statistical account of the population and progress in education in the Central Provinces the speaker said it would be a wonder if the all-round progress has not expanded their political and administrative horizon it could be well imagined that such a progressive population would demand better and more up-to-date arrangements for the administration of the province and that the existing administrative machinery failed to satisfy them. In continuing his remarks on the judicial machinery the speaker said the people wanted the whole judicial system to be placed on a sounder and more independent footing and an improved court of final appeal. The main question to be borne in mind was that not only should justice as between man and man be dispensed impartially and with due regard to law and precedent but that the public should feel that justice was so dispensed.

Judging by that test the Judicial Commissioner's court fell below the ideal. Not that the judges were wanting in the performance of their arduous routine work but the whole constitution was old and antiquated and opposed to progressive ideas and did not ensure to the court that measure of freedom from executive control which was essential for thorough judicial independence. Continuing Mr. Dadabhoy said the Judicial Commissioner was almost always a civilian and of four judges now in the Judicial Commissioner's court at Nagpur, three were members of the Civil Service. There was no limit to the extent to which the bench might be recruited from the Civil Service. The case would be different in the Chief Court and at least two of the judges would be lawyers. That difference along with the difference in qualifications of the Chief Judge of the Chief Court would constitute a real gain to the cause of judicial administration. The speaker said that lawyer judges proved more successful and more satisfactory on the bench than civilian judges. Two strong reasons contributed to that result. In the first place the civilians lacked the requisite legal training and in the next place the best and most capable among the civilians preferred the executive service. The judicial service was thus recruited mostly from civilians who did not give promise of brilliance in the sister service. A strong bar, as it was in Nagpur, without an equally strong bench was detrimental to the interests of justice. The limited powers of the Judicial Commissioner's court were a source of great public inconvenience and public dissatisfaction. The court had no jurisdiction in criminal proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects. Mr. Dadabhoy next dwelt in detail on the quetion of cost and held that probably by the time the scheme of reform was given effect to, the improved state of finances in the Central Provinces, both Imperial and Provincial, would reduce the inconvenience of the increased expenditure to a minimum.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported the resolution and voiced the opinion of local men that the position of the provinces demanded a Chief Court.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO BE CONSULTED.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that Mr. Dadabhoy was partly actuated by the human tendency that something we had not got was always better than something we had got. As an individual he (Home Member) had every sympathy with all questions of the development of the Central Provinces and its aspirations. There had been, he said, great developments in the administration of the Central Provinces and no less than six new Acts had been passed in the Imperial Legislative Council to strengthen that administration. The Government of India was always favourable to the idea of developing judicial administration in the country. As yet there was no proposal from the local Government and in the matter now before the Council, the local opinion should be consulted; till then the Government of India would keep an open mind and if the scheme recommended by the mover was accepted by the local Government the Government of India would seriously consider it.

Mr. Dadabhoy withdrew the resolution and the Council adjourned till to-morrow when the second stage of the Budget discussion would be taken up.

INTERPELLATIONS.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Mr. Abbott's question regarding the Indian Subordinate Medical Department said:—The question of the designation of military assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department has been referred to the most hon. the Secretary of State for India but a decision has been deferred pending the report of the Commission on the Public Services regarding medical organisation.

DECORATIONS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

Mr. Wood replying to Mr. Abbott's question regarding decorations for subordinate officials of the domiciled Anglo-Indian community said:—The decorations for which subordinate officials are ordinarily eligible are companionships of the I. S. O. and K. I. H. Medals. A list of the recipients of these decorations since 1911 is placed on the table. The Government of India are not in a position to say without reference to local Governments what number of these belong to the domiciled Anglo-Indian community.

IMPORTS FROM ENEMY COUNTRIES.

Mr. Clark, replying to the Maharaja of Kasimbazar's question re manufacture in India of articles imported from foreign countries, said: "The feasibility of manufacturing in India articles, which, in normal years, used to be imported from Germany and Austria, has already formed the subject of enquiry and the results thereby have been issued to the public in the form of bulletins. A collection has been on view in several of the leading towns in India of articles previously imported from Germany and Austria and similar articles made in India. The Government of India do not propose to extend this enquiry to embrace articles made in other parts of the Continent of Europe."

IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Clark replying to Mir Asad Ali's question re improvement of industries, said:—(a) The question how far local industries can be encouraged either by Government starting model factories, so far as the rulings of the Secretary of State on the subject permit, or by other means, has in the past received and is constantly receiving the attention of the Government of India and of local Governments. (b) I may refer the hon. member to my speech in the debate on the hon. Raja Kushal Pal Singh's resolution in which I explained what action the Government was taking in this matter. (c) Arrangements are at present in existence in several provinces for the dissemination of commercial information through Directors of Industries. The question whether the existing organisation of the Commercial Intelligence Department can be improved is now under discussion with local Governments and the Secretary of State and I cannot make any statement on the matter at present.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday at Government House, Malabar Hill, Lady Willingdon presiding.

Miss Shirin Manekji Cursetji read the twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Branch, in the course of which it was stated:—Rs. 1,000 was contributed from the surplus balance of our Association to Her Excellency's Lady Wellingdon's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. We received from Miss Beck (the Secretary of the London N. I. A.) Rs. 252 for the Miss Mary Carpenter scholarships. It gives us great satisfaction to say that our work-guild and lectures continued to fare usefully. At the end of the last year the members numbered 262. The total now was 313, of whom 40 are life members. It is very satisfactory to state that we have a balance of Rs. 8,170-6-3. Miss Manning's Memorial Fund amounts to Rs. 3,349-6-2. We open our account of the year 1915 with a full balance of Rs. 11,519-12-5.

Mrs. David then read a summary of the accounts of the Association, Mrs. Cassie the report of the work-guild, Mrs. F. A. Vakil, a summary of the accounts of the work-guild, and Dilshad Begum the lectures report.

On the motion of Mrs. Mohsin B. Tyebji, seconded by Mrs. Vaman Kirtiker, the reports were approved and adopted. Votes of thanks were then passed to Messrs. Batliboi and Batliboi, for auditing the accounts, and to the editors, and the executive committee of the Branch.

Lady Mehta proposed that a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to Lady Willingdon for the graceful manner in which she has conducted this meeting, and for graciously allowing it to be held at Government House.

Lady Mehta said that in moving a similar resolution last year, Lady Jehangir had ventured to point out that institutions like these and others, perhaps less important, were based on a policy of sympathy and equality which there was every reason to hope Her Excellency would carry out more and more with wise foresight. Lady Mehta further said that last year had shown how bravely and zealously Her Excellency had worked untiringly for the cause of women in every direction of life. Her Excellency had shown in a most remarkable manner what great interest she took in everything pertaining to the advancement of women and in every good cause that could promote their welfare and prosperity. It had now become a common place of society that just as this Presidency was fortunate in having His Excellency as head of the administration, so was society fortunate in having Lady Willingdon at its head. She (the speaker) thought they might well say that they had no Governor's wife who had taken such a interest in the affairs of people of all classes and communities as their present Governor's beloved and admired wife (applause) and Her Excellency had done all this, while bearing quietly and cheerfully as a matter of supreme duty her own burden of personal trouble and anxiety. She (the peaker) did not know how they would ever be able to part from Her Excellency when the time came, though she trusted and prayed that that time would be far distant. She could not close these observations without saying one word as to the splendid manner in which Her Excellency had organised the Women's War Fund in this Presidency, bringing not only high honour to herself but earning great credit for them all. It had been a work of great and immense labour and nowhere in the country had it been so successfully carried out.

The motion was carried amid applause.

Lady Willingdon in reply thanked those present for the kindness they had shown to her and said she only wished that she had deserved all that had been said about her. She assured them all that it would always be her endeavour to promote the cause of the women of this Presidency.

The O. S. K. Steamer Yasukuni Maru and Luzon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 28th February and 6th March respectively.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY AUXILIARY.

Lord Willingdon, presided last evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at the ninety-sixth anual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Mr. R. A. Adams, Secretary read a brief summary of the Report of the year's working This showed that during 1914 the scriptures printed totalled 190,100; scriptures sold to missionaries and others, 102,031; sold to the Society's colporteurs and Bible women 72,350; total circulation, 181,452; sent to the Bible House, London and the Society's Agencies, 6,958. The collections and contributions amounted to Rs. 8,517-2-7.

For the sixth year in succession the Report continued, our circulation of the scriptures in Western India shows an increase, the total issues for 1914 being 181,452 copies, as compared with 178,720 in 1913 and 161,128 in 1912. These figures are 2,732 copies above those for 1913 and 20,324 copies ahead of 1912.

The demands for Bibles were slightly less than in the previous year, but the number of New Testaments sold was 1,512 more. This is largely due to the reduction in the price of the Marathi and Gujarati New Testaments to three annas, but also to the extra calls which were made during the latter part of the year for English Testaments for presentation to our soldiers before leaving for the seat of war. The circulation of English and Vernacular Gospels is not much in advance of 1913.

The total sales were made up as follows:—Bibles 2,932, New Testaments 769 Scripture portions 17,751. These were very largely in the Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Hindi, Canarese and English languages, but Scriptures in no less than 52 different languages were asked for and supplied. The long list includes such forms of human speech as Esperanto, Amharic and Russian, Spanish, Burmese, Hebrew and Greek.

The Rt. Rev. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, moved:—

That this Meeting accept the Report, with thankfulness to Almighty God for His continued favour, and that the Report, with the audited statement of accounts be published under the direction of the Committee.

That the following gentlemen be the Committee and Officers for the ensuing year, with power to fill vacancies:—President: Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D., Vice-Presidents:—The Lord Bishop of Bombay; Rev. R. M. Gray; Rev. Canon Heywood; Mr. A. R. King; The Hon. Sir Henry Procter; Mr. D. S. Sawarkar (Poona); Committee:—Rev. Frank Sart, Canon Josni, Res. W. Lee, W. Lee Clarke, M. B. Nikambe, S. Rahator, J. R. Cuthbert, W. Hazen, Messrs. T. R. Ponsford, A. H. S. Aston, B. N. Athavle, F. P. Horne, L. I. C. Hopkins, F. J. Page, B. Y. Khisty, C. H. Roberts, and W. L. Weldon; Honorary Auditor:—Mr. T. T. Wright. Secretary and Treasurer:—Mr. Robert A. Adams.

His Lordship said they had heard read a Report which was encouraging in every detail. Increase marked the Society's work in all departments. Its main work of distribution of scriptures had once more increased. When they asked what was the reason for this increase in the distribution of the scriptures in India, which was by no means a Christian land, they would find that the scriptures were read by non-christian people. Why was that so? Because they needed them; because they were searching for something to fill their spiritual need. Speaking of the Social Reform movement in India, the Bishop said the social reformers read the Biole, because they felt the need for it. That was the great reason that we should have the Bible printed in translations which the people who could not read English should be able to benefit by them.

The Rev. R. A. Hume, of the American Marathi Mission, seconded. He compared Christianity with other religions, and said that one of the fundamental differences between the Christian and Mahomedan religions was this: Islam was the religion of a book, while Christianity was religion with a book. It was the human quality of the Bible which enabled it to help men and it had been translated into 450 languages, simply because men found it helpful to them. Speaking of his experience for forty years, as a missionary he dwelt on the effect of Bible reading on Indians, and observed that there was nothing which so lowered the European in the eyes of a Hindu or a Mahomedan as an open disregard for his religion.

The Resolution was carried.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said: I am sure you will agree with me that we have listened to two most interesting speeches by the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mr. Hume. To-night I am not going to make a speech. I came here to learn something about the British and Foreign Bible Society. To my shame be it said that I had not known sufficient about it before, and I have come here more to give such help and encouragement as I can by my presence and to show my appreciation of the work that has been done in the past by your Society than to make a speech. Your Secretary has supplied me with a considerable amount of literature to read in regard to this Society, and I only need say in all honesty I had no idea of the wonderful ramifications of the British and Foreign Bible Society. I find there have been circulated in India nearly nine million copies of the scriptures and that last year Western India circulated, as the Secretary has told us, 18,000 copies. I feel that the main object of the Society is to enable anyone of whatever denomination, creed and caste to have the opportunity if he cares, of reading out of our Book. You open the doors wide.

I think we may say that it is another sign of the marvellous organisation of the Society that our scriptures have been translated into no less than 456 languages and into 71 Indian languages. To those of us who have been brought up with the Holy Bible as one of the main pillars in our religious faith, who feel as I feel always a desire to go to the Bible for comfort, assistance and encouragement when was needed, and in uncertainty, is it not a great thing to feel that this Society has given the opportunity to so many people to get the same influences, the same help, and the same encouragement.

Referring to the work of the missionaries in India, his Excellency said: We owe much, very much, to the Missionary Societies for all the help they have given the Government, and are giving us, both in education and in the general uplifting of the people I say to you to-night that I believe from my heart that this Society is doing an immense work, I believe it is worthy of all possible encouragement, and I sincerely trust that the people of the Bombay Presidency will do all they can to increase and multiply that work

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan also spoke.

AN APPEAL TO EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the first annual meeting of the supporters of the St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal, I took my courage in both my hands and asked for three pianos. Already I am able to announce that these pianos have all been given. To me it is peculiarly gratifying that two of them come from Anglo-Indians. This is one of the many illustrations, which are being rapidly multiplied, that Anglo-Indians are rallying to this effort on behalf of the Domiciled Community. It is indeed a combined effort on the part of the two sections of the one community,—the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians. And perhaps one of the indirect results of the work at Kodaikanal will prove to be that an end will be made of the estrangement between these two sections which has in the past weakening to both. The closer they draw together, the greater will be their mutual esteem.

It has been said in praise of humanity as a whole that the more any of its parts becomes known, the more highly it is esteemed; and an opinion which I have formed after many years of the closest association in life and work with Anglo-Indians, is that this holds abundantly true of them. I therefore take this opportunity of appealing both to Europeans and Anglo-Indians to co-operate still more intimately in our work; and I make this appeal in the name of our Board of Management which is composite in its character, including as it does representatives not only of Anglo-Indians and Europeans but also of most of the religious and social sections which each of them contains.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for exclusiveness to maintain its high pretensions. It is now seen to denote defectiveness,—narrow intellect, narrow sympathies, narrow experiences and only boundless and narrowing conceit,—and to be utterly at variance with every impulse of gentle breeding as well as of every Christian grace. The "note" of the day, in all its higher trend of thought, is inclusiveness; and that is the "note" of the St. George's Homes. Most heartily do I thank those who have given the pianos, not only for their gift but also, and perhaps still more, for the proof they have given of the unity of heart and effort for which we stand.

The unity is even more inclusive than that I have indicated. From the Secretary of the Lancashire Committee of the St. George's Homes I received word by last mail that in January the Blackburn "Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association" had given a grant of about £400 for the maintenance during this year of the children who, although now in temporary cottages, will later be housed in one of the two Cottages for the building of which the town of Blackburn,—relying upon generous grants-in-aid from the Madras Provincial Government.—had previously provided the means. What may we not hope for the future of the Domiciled Community when we thus see both of its sections and their kith and kin at Home uniting to remove what Lord Canning in 1862. Lord Lytton in 1880 and Lord Lansdowne in 1911 proclaimed to be "a national reproach!" Lord Curzon said, when he was Viceroy, that successive Viceroys had stood before the problem of the Domiciled Community sympathetic but puzzled and perplexed. The sympathy has remained and has deepened; but the puzzlement and the perplexity have disappeared in face of the Homes on the Hills of North and South India, in which it is recognised that the problem is finding its solution.

The Hon. Sir Harold Stuart emphasized at the annual meeting that we need contributions amounting to not less than Rs 23,000 to feed and clothe and educate during 1915 the children we have and shall have in the Homes. It is now "up to" us in India to respond to the generosity that has been shown at Home even during the period of financial stringency which is felt all over Great Britain, most especially perhaps in Lancashire, and certainly not least acutely in Blackburn where many of the mills are working half time.

It is only by such action and re-action that interest can be maintained here and there and that the continuous supplies can be secured which will be necessary to carry to a successful conclusion the great work to which we have put our hands.

All donations that are sent to me will be personally acknowledged; and those that come to hand before March 15 will be included in the list of subscriptions which is being prepared for the first issue of the Homes Quarterly Magazine which we hope to publish in April.—Yours etc.,

J. BREEDEN,
Principal, St. George's Homes.

Kodaikanal, South India.
March 4.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Jinsen Maru" Colombo Bombay on the 7th instant, and due here on the 10th instant.

At the prizegiving of La Martiniere School, Lucknow on Monday the Lieutenant-Governor in his speech said, no school had a finer record than the La Martiniere. The school has done much for the war, having sent its Pincipal and a machine gun section. Boys in schools in India could do much by carrying on the prestige of the British race by showing courtesy and civility to the people of this country. The present war would bring great changes. The British Empire would be firmer but not held by arms or brute force but moral power and boys and girls should prepare now for that change.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DELAY AT THE BHATIA BAGH.

TELEPHONE TO TANSA.

PROPOSITION OPPOSED BUT CARRIED.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji being voted to the chair in the absence of the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who has gone to Delhi to attend the Imperial Council meeting.

The Corporation considered the following letter from Mr. E. D. Tarwalla:—"As a citizen taking his ordinary share of interest in the affairs of this city I approach you with the suggestion noted hereafter which, I hope, will be given consideration to at the next meeting of the Corporation. The Municipal Councillors will shortly be occupied in selecting their President for the next ensuing official year, and it is the desire of the whole city that a fit, active, and a deserving member will be selected solely on account of his ability combined with impartiality and on occasions which call forth the trait of fearless independence. Everyone will admit that the duty of selecting a President ought never to be degraded to the low level of a jobbery. But unfortunately it is becoming a task without any relish, particularly due to the assiduities and pertinacious entreaties of friends (official and unofficial) and admirers of aspirants for the chair. One, therefore, likes to see that some new method was discovered or invented for the selection of the President simply to avoid the shameless methods resorted on such occasions. On the present occasion as many as four members, namely, Messrs. Wadia, Gamadia, Sukhia and Sethna are contending for the chair. I think the scramble for the chair is getting out of all proportion. The best way to select the fittest man would be that each of these candidates be called upon by the Corporation to render a truthful account of his individual service for the good of the public and the disinterested manner in which each of them has voted on matters calling forth special courage of conviction. In taking the course suggested the Corporation would be following a precedent such as when a few years back representatives from the Corporation had to be sent on to the Board of the Improvement Trust. At that time they were called upon to state publicly how they had watched the interests of the Corporation."

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the letter was recorded.

UNSERVICEABLE BULLOCKS.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir then moved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, that sanction be given, under section 92 (c) of the Municipal Act, to the sale of about 200 unserviceable bullocks of the Health Department to Mr. Sharramia Shat Mahomed at the rate of Rs. 33 each, during the year commencing from 1st March, 1915.

The proposition having been seconded, Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the whole thing seemed to be very strange; because if they went back to old history, they would find how dead camels were resold during the Abysinian and Persian expeditions. That two hundred bullocks should became unserviceable at one time seemed rather suspicious.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if suspicion arose merely from the number it was not well-founded. They could not suggest that unserviceable bullocks were resold to the Municipality. That was impossible. Before purchase they were thoroughly examined and the rules were strict enough. It might be that there was not the supervision there ought to be, but to suspect fraud from that was not a sound ground to go upon. The Health Officer exercised all the supervision in his power, and there was no chance of a fraud.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought that more materials ought to have been placed before the Corporation to enable them to know how such a large number became unserviceable. They knew that supervison went for nothing, very many things took place, and unfit animals crept into the possession of the Municipality. That was why they looked upon things suspicion. The Commissioner ought to place materials before them to convince them that nothing was wrong.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said that the Health Officer made a report every three months giving the number of casualties and the total number of the animals employed, together with a percentage for the last five years. If those figures were studied, there would be no room for suspicion. Besides, the Standing Committee had now passed a resolution fixing the age of the bullocks at the time of their purchase.

The proposition was carried.

ELECTION OF IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect three representatives on the Board of the Improvement Trust vice Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. N. J. Gamadia, who retired by rotation. Besides these three gentlemen, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was nominated for the post. After a ballot had been held, the chairman announced the result as follows:—Mr. D. E. Wacha, 53 votes; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, 52 votes; Mr. N. J. Gamadia, 35 votes; and Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, 23 votes.

The chairman declared the first three gentlemen duly elected.

NEW LABOUR CARTS.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Dr. D. B. Master moved—

That with a view to prevent cruelty to poor, innocent bullocks, by encouraging the adoption of the new type of labour carts recently designed by Mr. Frank Harrison, which is pronounced to be "more efficient and less cruel," the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to forego the wheel tax on such carts for the first two years, or to assess the wheel tax of the new type of four-wheeled carts as on the present two-wheeled ones, to induce the owners of the old type of carts to adopt those of the new design, and that the Commissioner be also requested to report whether it would be possible to build Municipal dust-bin, drain, night-soil and water-carts of the new pattern for future use and gradually replace the old ones, as they become unserviceable.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Sir Dinshah M. Petit thought the proposition was rather premature. The matter was under consideration by the committee of the S. P. C. A. and the Commissioner of Police, and it was thought that several changes were necessary in the construction of the cart.

After this explanation, Dr. Master asked for and obtained permission to withdraw the proposition.

THE BHATIA BAGH.

Dr. D. B. Master next moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) the cause or causes which have led to the long delay in laying out the Bhatia Bagh and in carrying out its other improvements already sanctioned about a year ago and (b) the probable time when he proposes to undertake the work in hand.

In doing so, he said that the delay had been enormous, and he hoped the work would be expedited.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that some explanation was due to them for this unusual delay, and he hoped that the proposition would stimulate the work and before long they would have the Bhattia Baug before them.

The Commissioner said the delay was entirely due to him, as his hands were full up with other urgent matters. The work had, however, been taken in hand before attention was drawn to it in the Press. He would not be able to give any other reason in the report beyond stating what he intended to do.

The proposition was then carried.

TELEPHONE TO TANSA.

The meeting then considered the following report of their committee regarding a proposal to enter into a contract with Government for the erection and maintenance of a telephone connection between Kurla and Tansa:—

The Committee find that much inconvenience is felt at present at the time of bursts on the mains owing to the absence of a telephone line between Kurla and Tansa. Were telephone connection established with the water works this inconvenience will no doubt be greatly reduced in cases of bursts or other damage to the line. It was therefore proposed in the Commissioner's letter under reference that a contract be entered into with Government for the erection and maintenance of a telephone line between Kurla and Tansa for a period of seven years, the annual rental being fixed at Rs. 5,500 for a telephone system comprising 49 miles of iron poles carrying 4 wires throughout, 18 telephones and 2 switches, with a penalty of Rs. 32,600, being seven years' rent of wires, in the event of the arrangement being terminated by the Municipality before the expiry of that period. With a view to ascertaining whether the telephone line could not be economically and efficiently constructed and maintained departmentally, the Committee called for estimates of the initial cost of the installation and the recurring maintenance charges. A copy of the Commissioner's letter forwarding reports from the Hydraulic Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, on the subject, together with the estimates has been received. It is evident from these reports that the cost of maintenance has been estimated at Rs. 3,300 per annum, which, together with interest charges calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. on the estimated initial outlay of Rs. 50,000, amounts to Rs. 5,300 per annum. It has been pointed out by the Municipal Officers that the Municipality cannot maintain the line so efficiently as the Government Telegraph Department and that if the line is maintained departmentally extra charges would have to be incurred in the event of wire being stolen.

The Committee therefore concur in the opinion of the Commissioner and the Standing Committte that it is preferable that the work should be entrusted to the Government Telegraph Department and they accordingly beg to recommend that the Commissioner be authorised to enter into a contract with Government for the erection and maintenance, for a period of seven years, of the telephone line, on the terms and conditions mentioned in his letter subject to the modification that if the wires are given up before the expiry of that period, the amount of penalty shall be fixed in proportion to the remainder of the period.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia moved the adoption of the report. He said the matter had been thoroughly gone into by the committee and the report was practically unanimous. He did not wish to say anything furhter until he heard the debate.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he did not see the necessity for a telephone at all. The bursts were very few, twice or thrice a year, and the sum of Rs. 5,000 per year to be spent on the maintenance of a telephone was a proposition he failed to understand. If, however, a telephone was found to be necessary, he did not see why they themselves could not carry out the work. He considered this to be waste of public money and at the same time Government would be filching from their pockets. Perhaps that was the kind of co-operation Government wanted.

Mr H. P. Mody said that no one could ever tell when a burst might occur, and if they had an efficient telephone service, the repairs could be made immediately. Considering, that their works were valued at three crores of rupees, an up-to-date telephone was necessary.

Dr D. B. Master pointed out that the flow of water was stopped immediately automatically as soon as a burst occurred and there would be no waste of water. He, therefore, agreed with Mr. Wacha that a telephone service was a mere waste of public money.

The Commissioner said that if they had no telephone service it would take time for the news of a burst to reach Bombay, and a delay of a few hours in making the repairs would make a tremendous difference in the supply of water in a city like Bombay. With regard to Mr. Wacha's point about the Municipality undertaking the work, he said that they had neither an establishment nor experience for the same. Government not only had experience but had the staff also as they had a telephone service outside the city. So far as the cost was concerned, Mr. Hewett was of opinion that Government had underestimated the cost; but compared with the rates of private companies, Government rates were very favourable. In any case Government would not make much out of the bargain.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was surprised to hear the Commissioner say that Government were making a bad job of it. He had never heard of Government making a bad job at any time. However that was neither here nor there. In the committee he had put only two questions to Mr. Smith to find out whether a telephone was necessary. Mr. Smith had very quietly told them that at the most three bursts occurred in a year But Mr. Mody had put it the other way. He said they did not know how many bursts might take place. That way they might say in future the whole Tansa might burst. In matters like that they must be guided by past experience, and he thought that in the future the bursts would be rarer still. That did away with the great necessity.

The second question he put to Mr. Smith was regarding Mr. Wadia's theory about the tremendous waste of water after a burst, and Mr. Smith very quietly told them that by automatic arrangement, the flow of water would stop at once. After this he thought Mr. Wadia would apologise to the Corporation for making that statement or he would have said that the speaker had misunderstood his remarks. But he had not done either, and he reserved that for his reply when other members could not say anything to meet him. The Commissioner had made a point about the distribution of water supply during a burst, but he asked what were their other lakes and reservior for? It was brought out in the committee that their reservoirs held three days' supply and bursts requiring repairs for more than three days would be of the rarest character. The only delay that could be caused would be of a few hours, and that, too, in the rainy season. He had put his view on record and that was all he wished to do when the executive wanted to have its will in a matter which was by no means of an emergent nature. He did not wish to say anything about who should do this work, but it was a pity that their executive could not undertake it.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that what tempted him to sign the report was that water works all over the world had a telephone for what reasons he could not say, but it was a very good precedent to follow. One thing was certain, and that was that there would be a considerable saving of time in carrying out repairs when a burst occurred

Mr. Wacha asked if a burst occurred after ten o'clock in the night, would they be doing the repairs until the following morning?

Mr. Wadia, in his reply, said the business proposition was still there. They would be saving ten or twelve hours in carrying out the repairs, and yet they were refusing to spend Rs. 5,000 a year on works which had cost them three crores of rupees.

Mr. Wacha:—We are not progressive angels.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried by 25 votes against 11.

A SANITARY PROPOSAL.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji then moved in accordance with a previous notice of motion:

That in view of the fact that spittle etc. are collected for days on the foot-paths specially near the Iranis' and Panwallas' shops and which are the sources of spreading diseases, the Municipal Commissioner be requested (1) to state whether orders have been issued to have paka footpaths in the city washed regularly and if not to pass orders for washing the foot paths once a day when roads are watered; and (2) to issue orders for treating with pesterine the sides of streets and gullies, especially the corners of the narrow gullies where there are no urinals, when the gullies are cleaned.

Mr. Lalji said that they must have their footpaths cleaned if they wanted people to use them. It was also essential in the interests of public health that that should be done.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Dr. N. H. Sukhia, the following proposition was adopted:—

That the Commissioner be requested to take very early steps to re-erect the statue of the late Dr. Blaney at the Bhatia Baugh, and that the Corporation will be pleased to sanction the necessary sum for the purpose on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

TURKISH AND ARAB PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARRIVAL AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 8.

The s. s. Dilwara brought yesterday a large number of Turkish and Arab prisoners of war, some of whom are still suffering from the wounds resulting from the fight at Basra. Many of the prisoners speak French and German. A number of Turkish sailors captured from Turkish merchantmen were also amongst the arrivals. The prisoners were conveyed by steamer to the concentration camp at Thayetmyo.

The war has created one curious state of things in some parts of rural France that have escaped the horrors of actual fighting. Such peasants as remain in the villages, the old men and the women, spend their days working on the land, and they have horses to help them with the ploughs, but only grey horses. It is possible to make a big motor circuit, say, from Calais to Abbeville and Rouen without seeing a single agricultural horse except those that are white or grey. The explanation, of course, is that horses of such a conspicuous colour are not nowadays wanted on the battlefield.

TURKEY'S UNPOPULAR WAR.

NATIONAL DISCONTENT.

RAPACIOUS REQUISITIONS.

Several Swiss subjects who have recently arrived from Palestine and Syria have interesting information to give about what is going on there, says the Berne correspondent of the "Morning post." Piecing these various accounts together, there can be no oubt that matters in the Holy Land are literalyl topsy-turvy. The existence of strained relations between the Turkish and the German officers is confirmed by these neutral observers, as is also the fact that the Holy War is a fiasco. One Swiss, who was in Jerusalem during November and December last, narrates that he witnessed the ceremony of brining a Bairak (not, he is careful to add, the Bairak, the famous banner whose oirgin is supposed to be contemporaneous with that of Islam) into the Mosque of Omar. Ostensibly the banner had been brought by the Mecca Railway from the tomb of the Khalif Omar, in Medina, but the people appeared sceptical about this. Nevertheless, a solemn procession was organised, headed by the mufti of Medina, an old man of seventy, who caught pneumonia on the same day and died three days afterwards—an event which is considered by the Moslem people as of evil omen.

Although it may not have been possible to inspire the people with religious fervour for the Holy War, yet preparations on a large scale were going on for another kind of war, judging by the hundreds of camel caravans going towards Hebron, and thence southwards towards Edom, and presumably the Sinaitic Peninsula. These caravans carried heavy loads of provisions and ammunition. cannon, and pontoons, besides which there were machine-guns (carried on mule or ass back) and a certain number of troops, but apparently not very many. Preparations have certainly been proceeding on an enormous scale, but they would go on more rapidly were the Turkish soldiers more enthusiastic and were there no friction between Turkish and German officers.

OPPRESSION IN SYRIA.

The Moslems in general are highly discontented, and ask nothing better than to see the war cease, if only because of the extremely heavy requisitions which are being made. Poor enough at any time, these people are now reduced to the extremity of misery, the Turks and Germans having commandeered all the chief necessaries, not merely camels, mules, horses, and cattle of all descriptions, even goats, but also wheat, barley, paraffin, butter, sugar, and coffee, to say nothing of money.

The one redeeming feature in the present situation in Palestine seems to be that the rainy season has set in much earlier than usual, and by mid December a considerable quantity of rain had already fallen. To travel in the low-lying parts of the country is virtually impossible, owing to the lack of provisions and the absence of shelter, and even the camels have died in thousands owing to exposure to rain and cold and to insufficient food. It is impossible to go about the country without seeing not only dead camels, but dead animals of all kinds. Whatever may be the result of the Turkish campaign elsewhere, it has certainly caused misery in Palestine and Syria. Even the German officers themselves, probably, scarcely believe that any good will come out of their desert march towards the Suez Canal to attack Egypt, the difficulties of such an enterprise being too great, and so much time having already been lost during which it has been possible to make arrangements for the defence of the Canal.

Another Swiss, just returned from Beirut, and particularly well acquainted with Asia Minor and Syria, says, in "Journal de Geneve," that the Turkish mobilisation was a positive godsend to almost all the Turkish officials, with the possible exception of a handful of officers belonging to the old "regime." "With the present leaders of the Young Turks," he says, "everything is an excuse for illicit gains." Even now recruits need not join the Army for the so-called Holy War if they can, and do, give liberal "bakshish" in the right quarter. He mentions the instance of a personal friend, who was obliged thrice to "grease the palms" of the authorities in order to secure his release from conscription.

OFFICIAL BLACKMAIL.

This man, who is about thirty years of age, was first called up as belonging to the active army. He paid £40, and thought he would then be left in peace, especially as, being a Christian Turkish subject, he had done no military service. Accordingly, he was not a little astonished when, about ten days later, he was called up as a reservist, to extricate himself from which predicament he had to disburse £16. A fortnight later still he was called up as a territorial, expending only £4 this time to release himself from his obligations. As a matter of fact, the only men who do join the Turkish Army are those who are too poor to afford to bribe the officials to let them off.

The population of Lebanon, although not compelled to serve in the Army, is apparently in terror of being suddenly summoned to do so, and the result is that the people take every opportunity of leaving on an emigrant ship for Egypt or Europe. There is no difficulty about getting away even now, and even if all emigration is supposed to be strictly forbidden, for the emigration offices and the police have an understanding that on a certain evening a certain number of emigrants will be shipped, and the police receive from the agents about 3s. per head, which in the course of months amounts to a substantial sum, shared among the heads of the police.

SALARIES WITHHELD.

Not only has Turkey insufficient money to be able to offer reasonable salaries to her officials, but even such salaries as they are supposed to receive are often partially withheld. For example, the Swiss merchant quoted says that in July the telegraph employees of a certain large town in Syria had to sign a receipt for their first four months' salary that year, but they only received two months' salary, and those who did not care to sign a receipt for what they had not received were told that if they did not sign they would get nothing. The consequence is that, as they cannot earn sufficient money lawfully, they earn it unlawfully, and it is quite easy to come to an arrangement with them to see any telegram that you may wish to see—for a merchant, for instance, to see a telegram sent by another merchant to a competitor. It is only a matter of a little bargaining about the price.

In the opinion of both the neutral observers quoted, corruption has never been worse than at present in countries under Ottoman rule. Abdul Hamid's government was bad, but that of the Young Turks is far worse, and the people of Palestine and Syria know this, and are looking for a deliverance, which seems to them long in coming. If a British force of 100,000 troops were to land at Beirut and Jaffa, the population would welcome them, and the Turco-Teuton tyrants now terrorising the country would be lynched.

MUSKETRY PRIZES FOR POONA VALUNTEERS.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT B. KHAMBATA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 6.

A small but interesting function took place at the Poona Volunteer headquarters this evening where the annual distribution of prizes for musketry took place in the presence of a few officials and a number of guests of the Corps. On the arrival of General, Mrs. and Miss Brooking the prize winners were drawn up by Sergeant-Major Phillips and Sergeant-Instructor Levick, after which the winning medals and shields and money prizes were distributed by Mrs. Brooking. Brigadier-General Brooking, Commanding Poona Brigade, then presented Sergeant B. Khambatta with the long service and good conduct medal and in doing so remarked that it was not an easy matter to secure such a decoration. It required from a man 20 years of regular attendance and good conduct and showed great patience, perseverance and conscientious work. As a soldier it was very gratifying to him to find the sister arm of the service was perfecting itself in musketry which would be of practical use. The new system was adopted to meet the requirements of the present day warfare. In conclusion the General congratulated Sergeant B. Khambatta on having done 20 years' service to obtain the medal. The Hon. Mr. Curtis then called for three cheers for Mrs. Brooking which were readily responded to.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

STRIKING DEVELOPMENTS OF OPINIONS.

The Social Democratic organisation at Breslau celebrated during mail week the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, and Herr Bernstein, writing in the "Breslauer Volkswacht," expressed his good wishes in an article from which the following words deserve to be extracted:—

If we can consider only with mixed feelings the memorable days through which the Socialist movement is passing nowadays, nevertheless we do not need to be downhearted. We cannot tell yet what sacrifics this war will cost our people. But we do know what obligations we are under towards our country, and we have no intention of shirking them. We shall fulfil them loyally, as long as the safety, the independence, and the territory of Germany are in danger.

But that is not all. The war will come to an end, and we hope and will do our best that it may end as soon as possible and bring with it a settlement which will secure a permanent and tolerable peace for all the peoples engaged.

The Socialist attitude with regard to the war forms the subject of a long article in the "Hamburger Echo," in which the writer refers to the declaration of the Reichstag party on August 4 and again on December 2, as well as to the New Year wishes transmitted to the "Labour Leader" by the Party Committee, and complains:—

Thrice has German Social Democracy unambiguously spoken in public of peace. And what was the answer? One recruiting appeal to the English workmen followed upon another! . . .

Every manifestation of readiness for peace was interpreted as a sign of weakness. And so we can scarcely repeat a fourth time what has been ignored three times, and has only succeeded in bringing forth suspicion and threats of annihilation.

Admiral Skrydloff, who for several months was a prisoner of war in Germany, states in an interview published by the Petrograd "Bourse Gazette" that there was much talk in Germany concerning the retirement of Count von Moltke, whose wife has explained her husband's fall in a very peculiar way. She has affirmed, and nobody has denied it, that von Moltke was made the scapegoat for the Crown Prince. At the beginning of the war he proposed to concentrate all the military strength of the nation against Russia, and to turn German arms against France afterwards, but the Crown Prince did not agree with this plan and insisted that the war should be begun first against France. Germany's all success in the campaign against France has produced an extremely painful impression. Von Moltke, instead of the Crown Prince has been compelled to bear the responsibility for the failure of the strategic plan and has been dismissed.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The New Angle of Vision.

The Habbul Matin:—The sacrifices made by India in the interests of the Empire, and her splendid loyalty in the present grave emergency have been recognised in England and the colonies. She deserves to be one of the partners of the British empire, and her claims to be recognised as such are based upon equitable grounds. Her people should have a real control over the management of her domestic affairs. It is true that the Legislative Councils have been enlarged. That cannot fulfill the political aspirations of our people. The people of India should have free access to every part of the British Empire. They must no longer be prohibited from trading in the colonies, and they should be accorded a sympathetic treatment in these countries, instead of being trodden like helots and stigmatised as "coolies." The Indian Army is a wonderful asset of strength to the British empire. The loyalty and courage of the Indian soldier is beyond question. But, the commissioned ranks of the army are closed against them. India expects a more liberal treatment of her children in future. Her ruling chief should be associated with the British generals in commanding armies in the field. As the British troops form a portion of the garrison in India, so our brave sepoys may be quartered in the colonies, to defend every portion of the heritage of our gracious sovereign.

Wrong Educational Policy.

"The Tribune":—The non-official members rightly contend that there is much difference between the old and the new rule. While the former as a rule eliminated those that were incapable of profiting by the instruction imparted in a particular school the latter denied facilities to those who stood in need of help. The first rule did not prevent a student from joining another school but the second imposed an absolute prohibition and entirely shut the door of all schools to the boy who had the ill-luck to fail more than twice in reaching the gates of heaven—the school final certificate! Even murderers have a chance of appealing for the mercy of the head of the provincial Government and then of the Viceroy, but the luckless student who happens to fail more than twice at an examination is denied the benefits of education whether in Government schools or private schools. He must be confirmed a failure, branded as such, and left to go into the world as an educational outcaste. There was nothing in the law of nature half so cruel as this denial of subsequent chances to the failures. The law of organic growth did not recognise any such restriction to healing.

Popularising Study of Medicine.

The "Indian Patriot":—Every responsible official ought to confess that for its area, its population, and its extremely backward state of health, India has not the doctors it needs. Lord Carmichael, with a shrewdness of observation and directness of insight that are his most prominent characteristics, once pointed out the unusually small number of medical men. We all know the truth of this statement. We have been repeatedly pressing for the establishment of more colleges; we have pressed for the organisation of schools, for the systematic study of indigenous systems. The cry has been a cry in the wilderness. Here is, however, the next best method of popularising medical instruction—the imparting of that instruction in the Vernacular. The disease requires a knowledge of the medicines, not of language. We mutter no incantation to any deity for any ailment to be cured, so that we need be particular that the deity understands the language of the incantation. If the eastern system cannot be brought into the order, then let the books of the western system of medical treatment be translated, so that young men may take to its study without the expense and rigours of the ordinary English school course. Let females in Madras be exempted as in Bengal, from answering their questions in English.

Railway Policy.

"The Hindu":—In these days of large socialistic schemes of State's administration of a variety of what would be called business concerns—the Post Office, the Insurance and Pension schemes, the Town planning and Small Holdings schemes—it cannot be said that the old arguments against State management of large business concerns have any force, especially when business concerns have been developed and combined on such a colossal scale, as to partake of the nature of public undertakings and so as to leave little scope for that play of individual self-interest which economists of the old Manchester school are so fond of dilating upon. We are sure that the Hon. Sir Rahimtolla will fully marshall the various disadvantages and hardships which private management has entailed to the country—not the least of which is comprised in those which indigenous enterprise and industry have to encounter in the system of freighting and carriage of commodities between various parts of the country. But arguments as regards the difficulties of replacing private by State management might be pressed and questions connected with compensation for vested interests might be raised which would, on the outside, look quite plausible, and it is in this view useful to find that a quietus has been given to such pleas, by the ease and facility with which, without even any notice, the process of the substitution of State control was carried out in England on the outbreak of the war.

CONFERENCE OF SANSKRIT PANDITS.

OPENING SPEECH BY H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 5.

This afternoon was commenced the opening sitting of the First Sanskrit Conference at Baroda, to attend which scholars and Pandits have come from several parts of India. His Highness the Maharaja opened the Conference in an augural address, in the course of which his Highness took a brief historical survey of the ancient Roman, Greek and Egyptian literatures and observed that there was a concensus of opinion that the Sanskrit literature not only compared favourably with these literatures but was superior to them in several points. Sanskrit literature has also been a subject of fascinating study for European and other foreign scholars of reputation.

Referring to the study of Sanskrit in India itself, his Highness said that in Northern and Southern India, at several places Sanskrit is, no doubt, studied very largely, but it has not advanced beyond the old and traditional method in regard to such subjects as (Grammar) Vyakran, Nyaya, Vedanta, &c., and beyond oral discussions on these subjects. We have, no doubt, several Pandits versed in Sanskrit lore, but their methods of learning the language are so unscientific and unmethodical that they or their studies are of little service to the public at large. In Europe also the same was the case in the middle ages in regard to the classical languages and the be-all and end-all of such studies was considered to be dialectic discussions. But efforts were made in the sixteenth century to give a new direction to the study of Greek and Roman literatures which led to greater culture and a higher level of civilization and enlightenment. The progress in arts was remarkable while there was a distinct improvement in the manners and customs of the people; in fact, the influence on the social condition of Europe was traceable to this spirit of revival.

History shows that India had once reached a very high level of civilization and Sanskrit literature was a mirror of that civilization. It is necessary that a study of that hoary language and literature should be critical, dispassionate and all round. It is a spirit like that of Dr. Bhandarkar that has to be infused in our Pandits and Shastris. There is, no doubt, that our Pandits and Shastris are remarkably learned and clever, but they are generally unsympathetic towards any mode of thought which is not theirs.

Such being the state of our learned men, the prejudices of the masses and their adherence to old customs has not disappeared. Nor has our literature which is closely interwoven with the religious, social and moral sides of our life, made the progress which it ought to. Of late, no doubt, there has been an awakening of independent and critical research in the educated classes, and especially among those who have received Western education. But the old Shastri class has not been rendering their full assistance to them.

Some may perhaps say that the Shastris do not receive encouragement, but such a statement is erroneous. The various Native States have been giving ample monetary help to scholars of Sanskrit for several years past. Take for example Baroda. For the last 100 years Baroda State has been spending lakhs of rupees in giving annuities to Shastris in the month of Shravan. Still not one of them has as yet come forward and given some return to the public either in the shape of writing an original book or giving a new direction to the thoughts of the people. It is not possible for an institution to last long which does not bring some benefit to the public in proportion to the expense incurred.

If the Pandits fully avail themselves of the resources at their disposal and make whole-hearted efforts, their labours are sure to have a beneficial effect on the masses. Such labours will drive away superstitions, remove prejudices, and will create a true love and sense of appreciation for Sanskrit learning.

There was a Sanskrit Pathshala here before, but it had to be closed as it did not prove as useful to the public as it ought to have been. If learned teachers of enlightened views be available it is contemplated to start a Sanskrit Pathshala again and it is hoped that all classes of people large and small will derive benefit from it.

Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, Dewan, was next elected to preside over the Conference, and referred in the course of his speech to the War. Everyone knew, he said, that the root cause of the war was Germany's ambition to establish her dominion over the other nations and to secure this she unblushingly repudiated all principles of ethics and exalted might over right. The West had failed to show why this should not be so. A solution of this problem can be found only in Eastern and Indian philosophy; and if for nothing else, popularising the philosophy of India and its religious concepts and making them accessible to the West would alone justify closer attention being given to a study of the Sanskrit literature and philosophy.

The Conference then adjourned for the next day.

The City Line steamer City of York, left Liverpool, on the 5th instant.

M. Istrati, the former Roumanian Minister and Deputy, recently arrived in Paris from Italy. He told a representative of the "Petit Journal" that the participation of Italy in the war on the side of the Allies in order to recapture by the force of arms the Irredentist Provinces was a necessity against which there were now only very few opponents. "All Italy is rising unanimously and exultantly against Austria; on that point there is no possible doubt. As for Roumania, however great the skill of the former German Chancellor Germany must resign herself to the inevitable—that is, our intervention. I gladly authorise you to repeat that our intervention will take place in a very few weeks."

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 33,86,620-13-11; 12th instalment, Sind Branch, Rs. 12,000; H. H. The Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, Rs. 10,000; 4th instalment, Satara District, Rs. 6,814-4-5; 2nd instalment from State Officials and subjects of Sachin State, Rs. 6,000; 13th instalment from Sind Branch, Rs. 4,577-1; 10th instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 3,700; Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahikantha, Rs. 3,000-6; 9th instalment, Karwadr District, Rs. 1,649-11-1; Mamlatdar of Godhra, Rs. 1,340-14-0; Treasury Officer, Nasik, Rs. 1,399-4-2; Raj Saheb of Wankaneer for supplying artificial limbs to sepoys, Rs. 1,000; 2nd instalment, Sachin State Subscriptions, Rs. 1,000; Rewa Kantha Agency and Panch Mahals Branch, through Thandar Pandu Mewas, Rs. 976-8; Panch Mahals District and Rewa Kantha Agency, Rs. 797-2-4; Nakhtrana, Bhij Taluka, Rs. 712-7-9; Bijapur Branch, Rs. 537-5; 5th instalment from Members of Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; State Karbhari, Ichalkaranji, Rs. 500; 21st instalment, Thana District, Rs. 464-4; 4th instalment, Bhachan Taluka, Rs. 289-13-4; Ratnagiri Town, Rs. 272-3-9; 4th instalment, Bombay Postal Circle, through Post Master General, Rs. 238-7; Additional subscription from Palanpur, Rs. 224; Members of Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Rs. 190; January 1915 Bridge Winners, Royal Bombay Y. Club, 152; 3rd contribution from Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Rs. 132-12; 29th instalment, Kolaba District, Rs. 120; Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 75-1; St. Mary's Church Parel Organ Recital, Rs. 65-12; Thandar of Paliad, Rs. 58-8; Chairman, Royal Amateurs, Rs. 54-12; 6th instalment, Bhuj Taluka, Rs. 54; 30th instalment Kolaba District, Rs. 30; Talukada Jiva Misur of Anandpur, Rajkot, Rs. 40; Lodhika Thandar, Rs. 40; 3rd monthly instalment from Officers and Employees of Aden Port Trust, Rs. 33-10; Sankheda Mewas, Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 27; Contribution from the estate of late Mr. J. Hansen, Rajkot, Rs. 25; Dewan, Cambay State, Rs. 23-12; Thandar of Bahra, Rs. 20; Chairman, Royal Amateurs, Rs. 16; Malwan Taluka, Rs. 15-3; Chairman, Royal Amateurs, Rs. 15; Pensioners of Ahmedabad City, Rs. 15; Ratnagiri Taluka, Rs. 14; 5th instalment, Mandvi Taluka, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 41-19; total, Rs. 34,45,814-9-9.

CONSUMPTION—ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the question of tuberculosis is engaging the attention of the authorities permit me to divert the attention of the public to an interesting article entitled "The Great White Plague" in "Pearson's Magazine" some time ago containing practical and wise suggestions from which I cull the following excerpts for general edification:—

Consumption is a disease intimately connected with poverty.

Perhaps it is more true of consumption than of any other infectious disease that it is dependent on poverty.

It is a poverty disease; the richer you are the less likely you are to die from consumption. The better you feed your workmen and house them the better their chance of escape. Long hours, low wages, unemployment, slum dwellings,—these symptoms of poverty all bear upon consumption.

Misery as a factor,—social misery,—is wrapped up in the question of poverty; social reform all round the circle of misery, reform of poverty, of ignorance, of privation, of suffering, of insanitary homes, of poor food, of intemperance, of labour conditions, and so on without end,—there lies hope.

Poverty as a cause of consumption acts in many ways,—it lowers the vitality through overcrowding, starvation, lack of sunlight and fresh air; and of cleanliness; it leads men to take up unhealthy occupations; it drives men to drink, and there is some evidence to show that heavy drinkers are susceptible subjects for the consumptive germ. For many years, in France, anti-alcoholism has been a main point in the crusade against consumption.

A remarkable correspondence has been noted between the decline of pauperism in this country and the decline of consumption; and between the increase of pauperisen in Ireland and the increase of consumption; for in Ireland the death-rate is a rising one.

In Dundee it was found that in houses with four rooms and upwards the death-rate from consumption was 3.2 per 1,000; in houses with three rooms it was 5.52; in houses with two rooms it was 6.41; while in houses with one room it was 7.44.

The best hope for the patient lies in sanatorium treatment. In the sanatorium he is taught to lead a healthy life,—and that is the cure for consumption.

To diminish the causes that favour infection we must have reform of all those evils which, as we have seen, are the indirect agents of the plague; we must abolish overdrinking, bad housing, overcrowding, and bad conditions of work; fresh air, sunlight, and cleanliness must dwell among us; in a word we must all learn to be healthy and to live healthily.

Good health means good fighting power to resist the plague. Good food many hold to play a strong part in preventing the ravages of consumption; and as to drink, alcoholism is held to be a factor in the propogation of tuberculosis.

Since 1890 the Open Air treatment has become a common their. But Koch's Tuberculine which was then "all the rage" proved a *fiasco*. Thus wisdom is justified of her children.

A most instructive article headed "The Open Window" written by a consumptive cured by the open-air treatment which appears in the "Westminister Review" (February 1901) should be studied by lay and medical men alike,—Yours, etc.

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, 2nd Mar.

The Paris "Matin" says:—"The German submarines now being used against British merchantships are made after plans by the celebrated American designer Simon Lake, of Bridgport, which were stolen from him by Krupps. The plans were submitted to Krupps, whose Directors gave their word of honour to divulge nothing. Eventually they entered into engagements, on behalf of the Emperor, whereby the designer was to receive £600,000. As he could get neither his money nor his plans back, he expostulated, and was told that the patenting of any thing concerning war was illegal in Germany, and that he therefore had no claim. Mr. Lake has since seen several German submarines, and is convinced that they are built from the plans he confided to Krupp's."

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THE DOCTRINE OF CONSIDERATION.

The Doctrine of Consideration treated Historically and Comparatively by Pherozeshah Nasarwanji Daruwala LL.D. (London), B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Barrister-at-Law. Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta, Sydney, Winnipeg and London, Taraporewalla & Sons, Bombay, 1914, Price Rs. 15. Forward by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Students of English legal history as well as professional advocates will heartily welcome the learned work on the Doctrine of Consideration by Mr. P. N. Daruwala, LL.D. (London). The treatment of the work is comprehensive, and the learning, scholarship and industry which the book displays would be creditable to any author. It is bound to attract not only jurists but also practising lawyers, except perhaps those who seem to think that cases involving questions of law are to be worked up only with the aid of Digests of Case-Law. Too much of case-law is a veritable legal cancer. In England, it has been dealt with and systematised by eminent text-writers, but in India the difficulty of dealing with case-law is pre-eminently great. This is chiefly due to the large number of Law Reports and Legal Journals which spring up like mushrooms. The tendency is to overload the law with needless precedents, and so to confuse and hamper the whole administration of justice. While in England private reports are dying out, in India we have at present no less than six private Law Reports in the Presidency towns alone existing side by side with the four series of the Indian Law Reports. In the midst of this confusion caused by so many Reports it is refreshing to come across a work of the kind now under review. We recommend this work to every legal practitioner, and we feel no doubt that he will find every page of the volume laden with the richest legal lore.

A CHURCH SCANDAL IN POONA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry to trouble you again, but I cannot but do so because another sad incident has occurred since the publication of the articles under the above heading, in your paper of the 10th and 15th February, which also constitutes a grave scandal and requires publication in your widely circulated paper, for the information of all concerned. I would, therefore, request that you will very kindly allow me some space in the columns of the next issue of your paper.

A poor Madrasi Protestant Christian approached the Reverend Gentleman referred to in the articles, with a request to publish banns for his marriage, which was accordingly granted, and the banns were called for the first time at Morning Service, on Sunday the 21st February, 1915, when both the contracting paries were absent from Church services. On Sunday the 28th February, the banns should have been called for the second time, but the minister declined to do so saying, in the midst of Holy Eucharist Services, that the man was not present in the Church on that occasion, although the woman attended the service.

I cannot find any rule in the Rubrics of the Church to the effect that banns of marriage should be published only when the contracting parties are present in the church. And yet, is it not a grave scandal to publish the banns when both the parties were absent from church, and to stop it when one of them was present in the church Certainly yes!

It would not be out of place to mention here that in a marriage which took place in January last, the bride was the daughter of a chief member of the minister's congragation, and that on more than one occasion the bridgroom was absent from church when the banns were published. From this it appears to me that the minister is exercising his rule of the Rod of Iron among the poor classes of Christians only, and that, unless some sort of steps are to put an end to this, the fate of the poor people will be worse than ever.

I would also like to say that I am sorry to find that the publication of the previous two articles on this subject has not at all had any effect on the Reverend Gentleman's conduct. For, the Attendance Register has not yet been discontinued, and I believe his actions have been upheld by the higher authorities, as on Sunday last he preached a sermon from the 20th Verse of Chapter L of Genesis the first book of Moses, which reads "But as for you, ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good." Alas! the sermon was not in English, otherwise it could have been stenographed and published for general information and for that of the preacher himself. In conclusion, I express my full hope that necessary action will kindly be taken by the higher authorities of the Church to prevent recurrence of such unpleasant cases.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER CHRISTIAN.

Poona, 3rd March.

Colonel Giuseppe Garibaldi and his brother, Captain Riccioti Garibaldi with Italian friends in Paris, lately visited the Musee de l'Armee at the Invalides. General Niox, the Conservator, received them. He said:—"You bear one of the most illustrious names in contemporary history. By your valour and that of your soldiers and the heroic death of two brothers who have given their lives for France and civilisation you have added imperishable glory to the name of which the Musee de l'Armee will reverently preserve the memory.' Handing them the sword of Napoleon, the one used at Austerlitz, he added:—"I cannot do better in order to prove how keenly I appreciate your visit than by placing for an instant in your hands a relic to us most precious."

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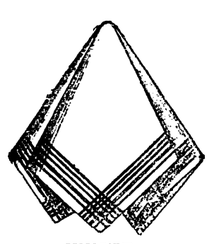
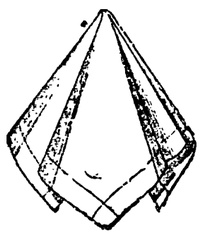


PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS



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GOKHALE THE MAN.

A TRIBUTE: BY MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

The following striking character-sketch of "Gokhale the Man" has been written for "The Bombay Chronicle" by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. In sending us the article Mrs. Naidu says that she wishes especially that it should appear in the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" as being the journal which Mr. Gokhale always said represented his school of political ideals.

I.

"I wish I had been anywhere near so that I could have gone to see you personally. . . . I do hope your grief will break into songs that will abide" . . . . These beautiful words written on the 12th February with no apparent premonition of his own fast approaching end reached me in Calcutta on the sad occasion of my father's *shradh* ceremony. A few days later, Gopal Krishna Gokhale passed away amid the profound sorrow of a nation for once united in the face of an irreparable calamity and loss.

Columns after columns have filled the press with able and eloquent tributes to his manifold and heroic struggles in the cause of India. In every Indian city and remotest centre of Indian interests, men of all creeds and communities of the most diverse schools of political thought and aspiration have combined to pay their last offering of reverence and regret for one whose whole life has been a matchless record of selfless devotion to a country for whose welfare he so zealously laboured, in whose dear service he so untimely, so tragically died. And no poor word of mine is needed further to illumine the story of his noble career or to enhance the value of such universal lamantation and praise. But, I feel, that no chronicle of a great man's work and character can present a complete human document without some of those more personal touches which, however slight and incidental in themselves, may yet act as passing flashlights to reveal the inmost qualities of his mind. In this brief sketch, I shall strive to set down a few of my reminiscences of him, not of Gokhale the politician and social reformer but simply Gokhale the man, as it was my special privilege to know him in his later years.

Beginning of a Lovely Comradeship.

My personal association with Mr. Gokhale commenced, as it ended, with a written message. It had fallen to me to propose the resolution on the education of women at the Calcutta Sessions of the All India Social Conference of 1906; and, something in my speech moved him sufficiently to pass me these hurried and cordial sentences which, unworthy as I know myself of such generous appreciation, I venture to transcribe, since they struck the keynote of all our future intercourse. "May I take the liberty" he wrote "to offer you my most respectful and enthusiastic congratulations? Your speech was more than an intellectual treat of the highest order. . . . We all felt for the moment to be lifted to a higher plane."

An acquaintance begun on such a happy note of sympathy, grew and ripened at the last into a close and lovely comradeship which I counted among the crowning honours of my life. And, though it was not without its poignant moments of brief and bitter estrangement, our friendship was always radiant, both with the joy of spiritual refreshment, and the quickening challenge of intellectual discussion and dissent. Above all there was the ever-deepening bond of our common love for the motherland; and, for a short space, there was alone the added tie of a tender dependence, infinitely touching and childlike, on such comfort and companionship as I, with my own broken health, could render him through long weeks of suffering and distress in a foreign land.

Between 1907 and 1911, it was my good fortune to meet him several times, chiefly during my flying visits to Bombay, but also on different occasions, in Madras, Poona and Delhi. After each meeting, I would always carry away the memory of some fervent and stirring words of exhortation to yield my life to the service of India. And, even in the midst of the crowded activities of those epoch-making years, he found leisure to send me now and then, a warm message of approval or encouragement, when any poem or speech or action of mine chanced to please him, or the frequent rumours of my failing health caused him anxiety or alarm.

Paradox of Character.

But it was not till the beginning of 1912, when I spent a few weeks in Calcutta with my father, that any real intimacy was established between us. "Hitherto I have always caught you on the wing" he said, "Now I will cage you long enough to grasp your true spirit." It was in the course of the long and delightful conversations of this period that I began to comprehend the intrinsic and versatile greatness of the man, and to marvel by what austere and fruitful process he was able to reconcile and assimilate the complex and often conflicting qualities of his essentially dual personality in to so supreme an achievement of single-hearted patriotism. It was to me, a valuable lesson in human psychology to study the secret of this rich and paradoxical nature. There was the outer man as the world knew and esteemed him, with his precise and brilliant and subtle intellect, his unrivalled gifts of political analysis and synthesis, his flawless and relentless mastery and use of the consummate logic of co-ordinated facts and figures, his courteous but inexorable candour in opposition, his patient dignity and courage in honourable compromise, the breadth and restraint, the vigour and veracity of his far-reaching statemanship, the lofty simplicities and sacrifices of his daily life. And breaking through the veils of his many self-repressions, was the inner man that revealed himself to me, in all his intense, impassioned hunger for human kinship and affection, in all the tumult and longing, the agony of doubt and ecstacy of faith of the born idealist, perpetually seeking some unchanging reality in a world full of shifting disillusion and despair. In him, I felt that both the practical, strenuous worker and the mystic dreamer of dreams were harmonised by the age-long discipline of his Brahminical ancestry which, centuries before, had evolved the spirit of the Bhagvat Gita and defined true Yoga as Wisdom in Action. But even he could not escape the limitations of his inheritance. Wide and just as were his recognitions of all human claims to equality, he had nevertheless, hidden away, perhaps unsuspected, something of that conservative pride of his Brahminical descent which instinctively resented the least question of its ancient monopoly of power. One little instance of this weakness—if I may use the word—occurs to me. At the All-India Social Conference which was held in Calcutta at the end of 1911, in the course of an address on the so-called Depressed Classes, I happened to have remarked that the denial of their equal human rights and opportunities of life was largely due to the tyranny of arrogant Brahmins in the past. My father who was also present at the meeting, noted and ironically rallied me on the phrase which appealed to both his sense of humour and equity. But, to my surprise, I found that Mr. Gokhale regarded the word 'arrogant' almost as a personal affront! "It was no doubt a brave and beautiful speech" he said, in a tone of reproach, "but you sometimes use harsh, bold phrases." Soon after, discussing an allied topic, he burst out saying "You—in spite of yourself—you are typically Hindu in spirit. You begin with a ripple and end in eternity." "But" I answered, a little nettled "when have I ever disclaimed my heritage"? Another conversation of these weeks stands out with special significance in the light of coming events. One morning, a little despondent and sick at heart about national affairs in general, he suddenly asked me "What is your outlook for India?" "One of Hope" I replied. "What is your vision of the immediate future"? "The Hindu-Muslim Unity in less than five years," I told him with joyous conviction. "Child" he said, with a note of yearning sadness in his voice "You are a poet, but you hope too much. It will not come in your lifetime or in mine. But keep your faith and work if you can." In the March of the following year, I met him for a few minutes only, at a large party in Bombay given by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for the members of the Royal Commission. I had recently brought out a new book of verses which just then happily for me, was attracting some attention and applause. And Mr. Gokhale's short conversation with me was very characteristic of his attitude of distrust towards such things. "Does the flame still burn brightly?" he questioned. "Brighter than ever" I answered. But he shook his head doubtfully and a little sternly. "I wonder" he murmured, "I wonder how long it will withstand the storm of such excessive adulation and success."

The Happiness of Service for India.

A week later, it was my unique privilege to attend and address the now historic sessions of the Muslim League which met in Lucknow on the 22nd March, to adopt a new Constitution which sounded the keynote of loyal co-operation with the sister community in all matters of national welfare and progress. The unanimous acclamation with which it was carried by both the older and younger schools of Mussalman politicians marked a new era and inaugurated a new standard in the history of modern Indian affairs. From Lucknow I travelled, almost without a break direct to Poona, where I was due on the 25th, and on the morning of the 26th, I walked across with the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye from Fergusson College to the Servants of India Society. I found the world-famous leader of the National Indian Congress, weak and suffering from a relapse of his old illness, but busy scanning the journals that were full of comments and criticisms of the Muslim League and its new ideals. "Ah," he cried with outstretched hands when he saw me, "have you come to tell me that your vision was true?"..... and he began to question me over and over again with a breathless eagerness that seemed almost impatient of my words, about the real underlying *spirit* of the Conference. His weary and pain-worn face lighted up with pleasure when I assured him that, so far at least as the younger men were concerned, it was not an instinct of mere political expediency but one of genuine conviction and a growing consciousness of wider and graver national responsibility that had prompted them to stretch out so frankly and generously, the hand of good fellowship to the Hindus, and I hoped that the coming Congress would respond to it with equal, if not even greater cordiality. "So far as it lies in my power" he answered, "It shall be done." After an hour or so I found him exhausted with the excitement of the happy news I had brought him from so far; but he insisted on my returning to complete my visit to him that afternoon. When I went back to the Servants of India Society in the evening, I found a strangely transformed Mr. Gokhale, brisk and smiling, a little pale, but without any trace of the morning's langour and depression. "What" I almost screamed as he was preparing to lead the way upstairs "Surely you cannot mean to mount all those steps. You are too ill." He laughed. "You have put new hope into me" he said, "I feel strong enough to face life and work again." Presently his sister and two charming daughters joined us for half an hour on the broad terrace with its peaceful view over sunset hills and valleys, and we talked of pleasant and passing things. This was my first and only glimpse and realization of the personal domestic side of this lonely and impersonal worker. After their departure we sat quietly in the gathering twilight till his golden voice, stirred by some deep emotion broke the silence with golden words of counsel and admonition, so grand, so solemn, and so inspiring, that they have never ceased to thrill me. He spoke of the unequalled happiness and privilege of service for India. "Stand here with me" he said "with the stars and hills for witness and in their presence consecrate your life and your talent, your song and your speech, your thought and your dream to the motherland. O poet, see visions from the hilltops and spread abroad the message of hope to the toilers in the valleys." As I took my leave of him, he said again to this humble messenger of happy tidings "You have given me new hope, new faith, new courage. To-night I shall rest. I shall sleep with a heart at peace."

II.

In England.

Two months later, early in June, after an absence of fifteen years, I found myself in London once more; and, among the many friends who greeted me on my arrival was the familiar figure of Mr. Gokhale in wholly unfamiliar European garments and—yes—actually an English top-hat. I stared at him for a moment. "Where," I asked him, "is your rebellious turban"? But I soon got accustomed to this new phase of my old friend, to a social Gokhale who attended parties and frequented theatres, played bridge and entertained ladies at dinner on the terrace of the National Liberal Club,—a far cry from the terrace of the Servants of India Society.

In spite of his uncertain health, he was very busy throughout the summer with his work on the Royal Commission and his anxious preoccupations with Indian affairs in South Africa, then threatening an acute crisis. But he would often come to see me where I was staying at the house of Sir Krishna Gupta. Mr. Gokhale had a great fancy for cherries, and I always took care to provide a liberal supply whenever he was expected. "Every man has his price," I would tease him," "and yours is—cherries." One day at the end of July, sitting over a dish of ripe red cherries, I broached the subject of a delicate mission which I had undertaken on behalf of the London Indian Association, a new student organization that had been only a few weeks previously founded by Mr. M. A. Jinnah with the active and eager support of Indian students in London. Their earnest endeavour was to provide a permanent centre to focus the scattered student life in London and to build up such staunch traditions of co-operation and fellowship that this young association might eventually grow into a perfect miniature and model of the federated India of the future, the India of their dreams; and, it was their ardent desire to start on their new mission of service with a word of sympathy and blessing from this incomparable friend and servant of India. At first a firm refusal of my request backed by the strict prohibition of his doctors of all undue strain and fatigue somewhat daunted me. But I had a little rashly more or less pledged my word that he would speak, and I redoubled my persuasions. "You not only defy all laws of health yourself" he grumbled, "but incite me also to disobedience and revolt." "Besides"—and his eyes flashed for a moment, "what right had you to pledge your word for me?" "The right," I told him "to demand from you at all costs a message of hope for the young generation" A few days later, on the 2nd August, he delivered a magnificent inaugural address at Caxton Hall in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience of students, and set before them those sublime lessons of patriotism and self-sacrifice which he alone so signally, among the men of his generation, was competent to teach with authority and grace.

Shortly afterwards he left for India to wage his brave and glorious battle in the cause of his suffering compatriots in South Africa. And though now his health was finally ruined beyond all chance of recovery, it was with the rapture of victorious martyrdom that he wrote from his sick bed, about the end of December, to tell me how prompt and splendid had been the response of a truly United India to the call of her gallant heroes fighting for right and justice in a far off land.

His Death Warrant.

On his return to England in the spring of 1914, his condition was so precarious as to cause his friends and physicians the gravest concern; and at first he was confined entirely to bed. But with his ever-gracious kindness towards me, he paid me a visit on the very day he was permitted to leave his room, as I was then too ill to go and see him. "Why should a song-bird like you have a broken wing" he murmured a little sadly; and presently, told me that he had just received his own death warrant at the hands of his doctors. "With the utmost care" he said "they think I might perhaps live for three years longer." But, in his calm and thoughoutful manner there was no sign of selfish rebellion or fear,—only an infinite regret for his unfinished service to India.

But soon, I was well enough to accompany him on the short motor drives that were his sole form of recreation; and on mild days, as we sat in the soft sunshine under the budding trees of Kensington Gardens he would talk to me with that sure instinct of his for choice and graphic phrases that lent his conversation so much distinction and charm. "Give me a corner of your brain that I can call my own;" he would say. And in that special corner that was his I treasure many memorable sayings. I learnt to wonder not merely at the range and variety of his culture but at his fastidious preferences for what Charles Lamb has called the delicacies of fine literature. He had also an almost romantic curiosity towards the larger aspect of life and death and destiny and a quick apprehension of the mysterious forces that govern the main springs of human feeling and experience. One day, a little wistfully he said "Do you know, I feel that an abiding sadness underlies all that unfailing brightness of yours. Is it because you have come so near death that its shadows still cling to you"? "No" I inswered "I have come so near life that its fires have burnt me." But like a homing bird, his heart would always return with swift and certain flight to the one immutable passion of his life, his love for that India, which to him was mistress and mother, goddess and child in one. He would speak of the struggles and disappointments of his early days, the triumps and failures, the rewards and renunciations of his later years, his vision of India and her ultimate goal, her immediate value as an Imperial asset, and her appointed place and purpose in the wider counsels and responsibilities of the Empire. He spoke too of his work and his colleagues on the Royal Commission, the Viceregal Council and the National Congress; and though to the end he remained a better judge of human situations rather than of individuals, I was struck with the essential fairness of his estimates which seemed in one luminous phrase to reveal the true measure of a man. Of one, he said that "He can mould heroes out of common clay," of another that "He has fine sincerity a little marred by hasty judgment," of yet another "He has true stuff in him and that freedom from all sectarian prejudice which will make him the best ambassador of the Hindu-Muslim unity." Of a fourth. "He has made those sacrifices which entitle him to be heard."

Four Leading Questions.

Of the many pressing matters that occupied his mind at that time, there were four which to him were of absorbing interest. His scheme for compulsory education which, he felt, was the only solid basis on which to found any lasting national progress; the Hindu-Mussalman question which, he said, could be most effectively solved if the leaders of the sister communities would deal in a spirit of perfect unison with certain fundamental problems of equal and urgent importance to both the high privilege and heavy responsibility of the young generation whose function it was to grapple with more immense and vital issues than his generation had been called upon to face; and of course, the future of the Servants of India Society, which was the actual embodiment of all his dreams and devotion for India.

These open-air conversations, however, came to a speedy end: He suddenly grew worse and was forbidden to leave his room or to receive visitors. But I was fortunate enough to be allowed to see him almost daily for a few hours till his departure to Vichy. In his whimsical way he would call me the best of all his prescriptions. To my usual query on crossing the threshold of his sick-room—"Well; am I to be a stimulant or a sedative to-day?", his invariable reply was "Both." And this one word most adequately summed up the need of his sinking heart and overburdened brain through these anxious and critical weeks.

The interval between his first and second visits to Vichy he spent in a quiet little cottage at Twickenham as the guest and neighbour of Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, to whom the nation already owes so many debts of gratitude, and the monotony of the long hours of his temporary and interrupted convalescence was often brightened by the presence of friends whose visits to him were really pilgrimages, and sustained by the devoted attendance of Dr. Jivraj Mehta who has since won such proud academic honours, and of whom Mr. Gokhale more than once said "He will go far, and be a leader of men."

From Vichy he wrote "Here, in this intense mental solitude, I have come upon the bedrock truths of life and must learn to adjust myself to their demands." The outbreak of war in August brought him back to England a little prematurely. But though his health had obviously improved, and he was better able to stand the strain of his arduous work on the Royal Commission, he seemed oppressed with a sharp and sudden sense of exile in the midst of an alien civilization and people. He was haunted by a deep nostalgia which he himself could not explain, not merely for the wonted physical scenes and surroundings but for the spiritual texts and tongues of his ancestral land. His conversation during these days was steeped in allusions to the old Sanscrit writers whose mighty music was in his very blood.

The Last Occasion.

The last occasion on which I saw him was on the 8th October, two days before I sailed for India. Something, maybe, of the autumnal sadness of fallen leaves and growing mists had passed into his mood; or, maybe, he felt the foreshadowing of the wings of Death. But as he bade me farewell, he said "I do not think we shall meet again. If you live, remember your life is dedicated to the service of the country. My work is done."

Early in December, shortly after his arrival from Europe, he wrote to complain of the "scurvy trick" fate had played him in a renewal of his old trouble; but succeeding letters reported returning strength and ability to work again. In the last letter, written the day before his fatal illness, he spoke of his health being now stationary and of his coming visit to Delhi. But it was otherwise ordained. As the poet says "True as the peach to its ripening taste is destiny to her hour." His predestined hour had already struck. On the 19th February, the self-same stars that he had invoked one year ago to witness the consecration of a life to the service of India kept vigil over the passing of this great saint and soldier of the national righteousness. And of him surely, in another age and in another land were the prophetic words uttered—"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

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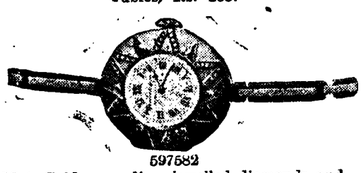

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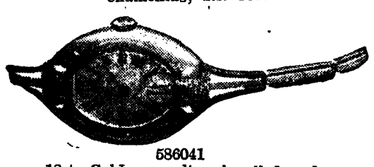

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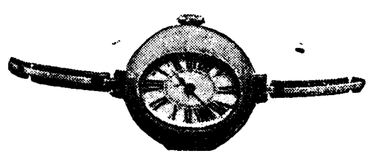

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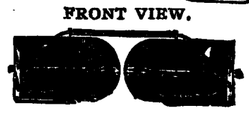

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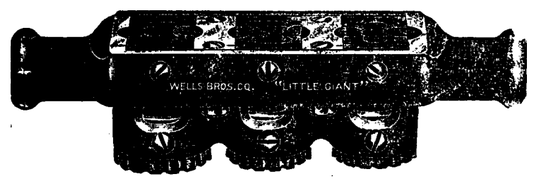

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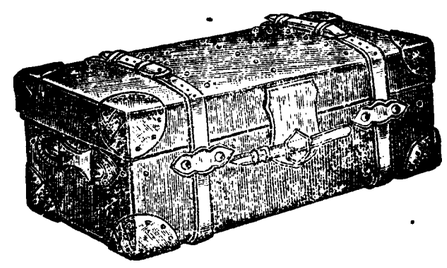

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